

RECREATION

Formerly THE PLAYGROUND

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The Place of Athletics in Modern Education

By William H. Kilpatrick, Ph. D.

SPRING TOURNAMENTS

Popular Spring Tournaments

A City-Wide Boat Sailing Contest

Kites and Kite Tournaments

Roller Skating Contests

Volume XXV, No. 12

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RECREATION

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Recreation's Great Opportunity

In Time of Depression

THE horror of a world full of unemployment is equal in certain respects to the horror of war. Nothing should be said or written to make it appear less horrible. Everywhere there is uncertainty, insecurity, fear. Everywhere there is need for courage, for steadiness, for a will to live, a will to go on, at least to hold on.

The money income of the American people for 1931 was reported to be 41 per cent less than for 1929.

The "life income" for 1932 need not be down 41 per cent.

It is a terrible thing to be compelled to receive relief. It is a terrible thing for a man with imagination to see his neighbors compelled to receive relief rather than to starve. But there is no gain in brooding. Everything possible must be done to make such world disasters impossible in the future. Yet—now—in the present, what can we do to keep up "life income," "life values?"

Even certain so-called savage tribes in times of famine depended upon their "Delight Makers" through music, the dance and sports to try to keep up the morale of the people.

There are other values besides money. Even in bad times a measure of satisfaction can be obtained in the family, in the home. There is comradeship and worship in the church. All human relationships need more attention at a time like this.

Now is the time to face the great national resources the people of our communities have in music, in capacity for amateur acting, in handcraft, in a greater understanding of nature, in reading, in games, in social recreation.

The "life income" may be increased by learning the joy of swimming in the community swimming pool, by singing in the community choral society, by playing or even watching basketball in the school gymnasium.

There is no gain in sitting all the time in idleness and letting gloom be added unto gloom. Even when the world is darkest morale-building recreation can build up habits of joyous vital living which may be carried over when days of prosperity return.

A group of persons isolated on the desert, or on a barren island, or snowed in or frozen in in the polar regions are turned back pretty much on their inner resources, their inner capacities, their own skills, and to some extent in periods like this people are turned back more on their own capacities.

A completely socialized society would greatly increase community recreation in times of depression because there is a greater opportunity in such times of enforced leisure to help men and women to obtain skills which shall make for vital and worth-while life in times of prosperity as well.

Total "life income" may be greater even when "money income" is less, if more time for the home, the family, the children, the church, be wisely used; if more satisfactions are obtained from all the human relationships of life; if the beauty in the material world is really noticed, if men learn more of "the art of living."

Out of the terrible losses of unemployment some gain could be salvaged if we have wit enough to see it; if recreation leaders have power enough and leadership enough to make clear what they see and know.

HOWARD BRAUCHER.

When Spring Comes!



Courtesy Cook County Forest Preserve District

This stretch along the des Plaines River, Illinois, gives us a glimpse of the beauties to be found in the 32,000 acres of native landscape which the Forest Preserve District of Cook County, Illinois, now owns.

And now come the days when winter gives way to spring! Sleds, skates, skis and winter equipment are stored away, and we instinctively seek the secluded wooded places where spring is loveliest in her awakening from a long winter sleep.



The Place of Athletics in Modern Education

The building of a finer and richer life; the development of a well integrated personality - to these athletics can make their contribution.

By WILLIAM H. KILPATRICK, PH. D.

Professor of Education
Teachers College, Columbia University



Courtesy "Scholastic Coach"

IN ORDER to see what part athletics has to play in modern education we must first look at education in relation to life and to the building of personality. In this wider setting we can then better see what to ask of athletics.

First of all, life is or ought to be—something good to live. Let us have done, once and for all, with any idea that we should bemoan or renounce or reduce life. Control and direct, yes. Take others into account so as to wish a like good life for them, yes emphatically. But let us honestly and openly and avowedly seek to make life as good and as fine and as rich as we know how—good and fine and rich for everybody all together.

The Meaning of "Good"

When we use the word good in connection with life, there is apt to be confusion as to what is meant. There are two meanings to the word good: This apple is good to eat; John is a good boy. The first is a consummatory good: This apple is good to eat and enjoy; the

water is good to drink; good music is music good to hear and enjoy; a good house is a house good to live in; a good picture is a picture good to look at and enjoy; a good poem is a poem good to read and think about and take in; "the good life" is life good to live and enjoy.

The second good is moral good. It is, I am here arguing, the practice and wish to live that the life good to live and enjoy will prevail, really so to act that by what I do and the way I act here and now all concerned may best enjoy "the good life," enjoy life as far as possible all together. In the first meaning of good, we think of life as being something possibly and properly good to enjoy. Then in the second meaning, in

moral goodness, we wish this kind of life, so far as we can manage it, to prevail for all; and we propose to act accordingly, to make our acts conform to this rule. I hope it is now clear that I am here concerned with finding out how to enrich life and not reduce it, enrich life all along, all during life

Dr. Kilpatrick was the speaker at the opening session of the Wingate Memorial Athletic Lectures given every Saturday morning at Columbia University for physical educators and coaches of New York City schools and others interested. A fifteen minute summary of each lecture demonstration session is broadcast from coast to coast over the Columbia Broadcasting network from 12:45 to 1:00 P. M.



Courtesy San Francisco Playground Commission

In a game of basketball the boy's mind, soul and body are organized and working together for effective action.

and for all together, reasonably and defensibly enrich it, not simply do as I happen to wish at this moment—I must take other moments also into account. Not simply do as I myself would like: I must also take others into account. But after all and all we are honestly and openly trying—as a kind of summation aim—to make life a finer thing to live, as fine as we can manage.

Then follows our first main question: Considering our wish to make life finer and richer, how does education enter? How shall we think about education and how manage education so that through it we can make life better and finer? Let me hasten to say that I am not going to attempt any full answer to this question. The time is too short.

Three Objectives

Keeping in mind that our one big aim is to make life richer and finer to live, three things especially concern us here.

1. Bodily health as the physical basis of all else.
2. A healthy well integrated personality as the psychological and moral basis of all else.
3. Ever better thinking in our efforts to make life better to live.

We must not think of any one of these as something we can get once and for all and then we have it and can rest content. This is exactly a false doctrine. Life is not run on that basis, as we nowadays see more clearly than ever before. If we look about us we see that life, the world of affairs, history, experience—whatever term you like—is an ongoing stream, running always toward the future, always bringing new things, leaving off some old things, yes, but rather join-

ing new to old in ever new combinations and patterns. And this oncoming stream of experience is always more or less unpredictable—we never know what a day may bring forth. As we face this oncoming stream we always have preferences, some things we have beforetimes liked, we wish them again or more of them for ourselves and our loved ones. Some things that have happened to us or to others we do not like; these we try to avoid or avert. And as we have preferences, so we make efforts—as I have said—to get or avert, and the outcome in any case is always more or less precarious. We wish, we hope and we try. Sometimes we succeed. Often we fail.

Life, then, is a stream mingled of new and old, of hope and fears and efforts, with outcomes precarious. It is in this changing, shifting stream that we seek to keep our health and the health of our children and pupils as fine, as rich, as we can, seek to maintain healthy and integrated personalities amid the ever oncoming rush of new demands, new possibilities, new problems, and new dangers. And it is in this stream—in this kind of stream—that thinking is needed, continually needed, needed by all if they are to be allowed to go about loose without guardians. When, then, we ask education to work for health and for the integrated personality and for better thinking, it is for health and personality and thinking in this ever shifting, ever precarious stream of life. Education must be correlative of our kind of life, and both are always in process, always shifting and becoming.

What Is Modern Education?

The topic assigned to me on this program asks as to "the place of athletics in modern education."

What kind of education, we may ask, is "modern" or, perhaps better what kind of education is proper in our modern times? Modern education is the kind that consciously tries to fit this kind of ever oncoming, ever shifting, precarious stream of life. Such a life presents us with an unending stream of situations, always new but mingled of new and old elements. We strive to control the situations as best we can. To do this we are always thinking and contriving. We continually face situations that call for attention and management. As we face each such situation and grapple with it, we use old knowledges and skills but we apply them in new ways, in new proportions. We have to adapt the old patterns to the new difficulties.

Now education is intimately enmeshed in this continual grappling with life's situations, so intimately that it is an aspect of it, not properly a part of it. Height and weight are aspects of a human body, not parts of it. The aspect is always more intimate than the part. So here. Education is an inseparable aspect of this life process. As we face each new situation, we bring to bear on it what we have learned in the past, knowledge and skill and attitude. As we manage the new situation we learn something more from it. Each experience teaches something, if no more than to reinforce the old. But still more, if we meet our new situations, each with his best possible use of the past, we shall each of us in general improve over the past. We shall learn better how to manage. If we keep this up, we shall accumulate better and better ways of meeting situations. This better and better accumulation is education par excellence.

Some of you who hear me wonder that I have not yet said one word about schools or schooling, and others wonder that I have not yet reached athletics. I cannot wonder at your wonder, but there is method in my madness. I have not mentioned schools because I think that our ordinary school is not run very successfully as an educational institution. In fact, as we are here considering education, I think the traditional school is little concerned with education and often in much that it does it seems an enemy to such an education. I hope the time will soon come when schools shall be run very consciously on a genu-

inely educational program. To help bring that good good day is why I am talking about education and not schools. The school needs to be remade in order to become more actively and effectually educative. It is life that educates, and I am wishing for the schools to learn this fact and to rebuild themselves on a basis of actual living.

Athletics in the Good Life

I have postponed a discussion of athletics because I wanted to have a proper picture in which to fit in. Possibly we are now ready for it. We have seen that we honestly and avowedly mean to make life good and rich, good to live and enjoy. We are not selfish in this and we mean not to be shortsighted. We mean to run life, each one his own life, on a basis that, as best we can make it out, promises best in the long run for all concerned. In such a program we know, each from his own experience, that there come many slips and failures. The present wish is often so enticing that in spite of a broader and better view beckoning us on, we may choose the near view, the present pleasure, just because it is near and present and ours. Education, then, if it is to help the really good and reasonably defensible life prevail over mere present impulse must work in season and out to that end. Our problem then is: What athletics as part of education can do to help in thus making life better.

Before we come to closer grips with the problem of athletics one further thing must be said. When we confront a situation and respond to it, the whole organism in a true sense and degree cooperates in the response. When a boy is trying in a basketball game to put the ball in the basket, he is not simply moving his arms. His whole body is cooperating, so to speak, with his arms. Probably every muscle in his body, and all their correlative fibers, are engaged in a cooperative effort to get that ball into that basket here and now. But this is still not all; the boy is thinking as hard as ever he can of all the pertinent factors in the case, where he is with reference to the goal, where the other players are, both teammates to help and opponents to hinder, and how they are all placed with reference to his proposed play. And in this, certain players stand out, to his mind. One opponent is particularly capable; the ball must get by him.

"At the White House Conference we learned that the first cardinal principle in education is that each individual child should develop his highest possible level of attainment. In order to do this we must recognize that a child's leisure hours, his entertainment and recreation, are just as important parts of his individual growth as his school hours and study."---Dr. Edwin Broome, Superintendent of Schools, Philadelphia.

Nor are body and mind all that are engaged in this one act. This boy is feeling all the excitement of the occasion. What are these feelings? Is it anything to win, even including unfair tactics if he can get away with it? Is he feeling a generous rivalry that would rather lose the game than make an unfair play? Or is he so intent on winning that hate and unfairness find full sway? Mind, soul and body, all that the boy has, so far as it is now pertinently organized in him for effectual action, is engaged in that one act. And — be sure of this — the learning effects extend as far as does the responding. As he is responding all over and through, so he is building, or rebuilding, himself all over and through. Bodily movements, thinking, feeling, glands of internal secretion — all cooperate to make the act a success, and learning accompanies accordingly. All that cooperated toward success — as the boy sees it — is joined the better together for future cooperation for a like purpose next time. The learning effect depends on what the boy puts into the act and how well he is satisfied with the outcome.

Responsibility of the Educator

What, then, shall we say is the part played by athletics in education? It is exactly the part played by athletics in the boy's life. And here is it true that as one thinketh in his heart, so is he and so even stronger does he become? Do those who have to do with athletics use athletics to help the boys think, ever better and more defensibly about life and athletics and the part of athletics in life? If not, they are failing in their moral duty as educators and are likely miseducating these boys. Do they say in defense that they are coaches and as such have to teach boys and girls how to play the game, that morals and life and thinking lie outside of their jobs? If so, they are like the man told of recently in the papers who practised shooting his rifle at a target hung in his New York apartment house window. He was practising shooting; it was nothing to him that the bullets shot up the people in the apartment across the court. But the law holds each one responsible for all the foreseeable consequences of his acts. This man should have thought. If coaches can reasonably foresee consequences to morals — and they can — then they are as morally responsible for all these consequences as was this man for his bullets. They can no more shut their eyes to these moral results than could this man ignore what his bullets did.

This is the essence of education, that the whole personality is affected by all that one does. And education is responsible for all the effects so far as they can be discovered and controlled. The obligation, too, is on all concerned: On the superintendent of schools and on the principal of the school as to how they see athletics. On the citizens and newspapermen and how they use their influence. On the principal and teachers as to what kind of school spirit they try to build. On the coaches and on those who train coaches as to what ideals they actually uphold and what practices they advocate. On the boys and girls as to whether they think and do the best they can.

Some Pertinent Questions

What now about health, and integration of personality, and the better thinking? Keep in mind that all these are for making life better to live as we face the ever new and shifting scene that life presents. All who are concerned with directing education — principal, coach, and all — should ask themselves: Are we considering all the children under our care as we provide and encourage athletics, or are we concerned only with a few? As we provide public contests, are we really seeking defensible educational effects or are we simply putting on a popular show irrespective of educative effects? When we do have contests, do we put all the responsibility on the boys that they can educatively carry, or do the coaches take so much on themselves that the boys' education is sacrificed to victory and to the reputation of the coach? Do we remember that always the whole child, the whole boy, is involved and that always we are building not only body but mind and morals as well? Do we in season and out work always for the fullest, feasible consideration by the boys and girls of what they are about, that they may choose wisely what they will play and when and how, so that they ever grow in seeking and obeying the best insight they can get?

If we can answer these questions satisfactorily we are—in my judgment—giving athletics their proper place in modern education.

"The object of all education should be the same —namely, to provide for every person with whom it comes in contact such training as he needs to help him to earn a better living, and what is more, to live a richer and more satisfying life."—*George P. Hambrecht.*



Popular Spring Tournaments

At the earliest hint of spring the boys and girls of America, with astonishing speed, mobilize their forces for play.

WITH the first sign of spring an army of young players invades closet shelves and other places which during the winter have been the hibernating quarters of roller skates, marbles and all the play material which make the spring and early summer months one of the happiest times of the year.

The Jump Rope Goes into Action

And the first search, with the girls at least, may be for last year's jump rope; or perhaps the family clothes line suddenly becomes very much abbreviated:

In a number of cities jump rope contests are popular. Girls from twenty-five winter playgrounds in Dallas, Texas, competed in the first jump rope tournament ever held under the auspices of the Dallas Park Department. With the first sunny days in March, ambitious rope jumpers began practice for the elimination matches held in each park for the selection of the most agile hoppers to be entered in the finals held in March. Contestants were divided into three groups according to age—juniors, under ten years of age; intermediates, from ten to fifteen; seniors, fifteen years and over. Six events were scheduled for the first two groups and nine for the seniors, with an additional "hot pepper" event in case of a tie.

The events were (1) Jump ten times flat-

footed (run in). (2) Jump ten times single-footed (first one foot, then the other). (3) "Lady Bug". (4) Run in and jump ten times on one foot. (5) "Run in back door," jump once, run out. (6) Run in, jump three times (free style) and "hot pepper" ten times. Three further events on tap for the seniors were (7) Run in and climb ladder. (8) Run in, turn completely around on third jump, run out. (9) Run in front,



Courtesy of Evanston, Illinois, Bureau of Recreation

They surmount obstacles, straddle lines and perform hazardous stunts with perfect ease!

jump three slow, three "hot pepper," three high waters, three slow, run out.

The Little Rock, Arkansas, Recreation Commission offers young participants a number of games and stunts:

JUMPING

1. *Keep the Kettle Boiling, or Jumping in a File.* Ropes are placed at suitable intervals around the playground, or radiating from the center. The players form in two's, three's or four's, and at a signal all run round the course,

jumping each rope in turn. The object of the game is to get the jumping continuous; the ropes should therefore be quite low at first. Later they may be raised slightly, but they should be adjusted to the capacity of the weakest jumper.

2. *Over the Swinging Rope.* The ropes, arranged as in No. 1, are swung slowly from side to side, and the players must judge their jumps accordingly. Later, the difficulty may be increased by changing the rate of the swing.

3. *Serpents, or Over the Waves.* Waves are made in the ropes by one turner at each moving his arm upward and downward, slowly or quickly at will. Players jump over the ropes, watching carefully, as the height and speed of the waves will probably be different at each rope.

4. *Over and Under.* The players jump over one rope and crawl under the next.

5. *Steps.* The ropes are arranged in increasing heights.

Competition. Contests may be arranged, e.g., by running a team at a time, one or more times round the course, and counting the number of players who succeed in clearing all the jumps, or the time taken by the whole team to complete the round.

SKIPPING

NOTE. The number of players to each rope should not be more than 6-8, and each player should take a share in the turning. If larger numbers must take part, long ropes should be used.

1. *All in Together.* As the name implies, the children enter as quickly as they can and try to continue skipping until all are in. Directly the last player enters, count is kept of the number of skips that are kept up.

NOTE. The easiest way to enter is from the side.

2. *Running in.* The children, in groups of five or more, run in from a little distance, and then, after a certain number of skips, out again without checking the rope.

Variation — Over the Moon. Both the preceding games can be taken with the rope turned backward.

3. *Salt, Mustard, Vinegar, Pepper.* The children run in, and when all are in they say: "Salt, Mustard, Vinegar, Pepper." At the word "Pepper," the rope is gradually turned faster and faster.

4. *French Almond Rock.* The players jump over the rope as it swings from side to side, saying the following rhyme: "Handy-pandy sugardy candy. French almond rock." Then the rhyme is repeated while the players skip in the usual way. Then all crouch down while the rope is turned over their heads, to the same rhyme. On the last word, "rock," the players rise and the rhyme is repeated for the third time while they skip. The entire process may be repeated, or the first set of skippers may run out and a new set begin.

5. *Higher and Higher.* The rope is turned so that it does not quite touch the ground and is very gradually raised so that the players must jump or lift their knees higher and higher to clear it.

6. *Double Dutch.* Two ropes are used. The turners have a rope in each hand; they hold their arms rather far apart and make the ropes touch the ground alternately. The ropes may be turned either inward or outward.

7. The following variation may be used with the same arrangement of ropes as that given for the Jumping and Skipping Games. The ropes may be turned forward or backward, or alternately, i.e., the first forward, the second backward, and so on. The players run in single file or in groups of two, three, or four together.

1. Running under the rope.

2. Jumping a certain number of times and then running on to the next rope.

Different Steps and Movements Used in Skipping:

1. The ordinary jump with the rebound.

2. The jump without the rebound.

3. Hopping on one foot.

4. Double up or double through, i.e., two turns of the rope to one spring.



Courtesy Pasadena Recreation Department

5. Any dancing step, e.g., reel step, etc.

Points for the Play Leader. The turning of the rope for a large number should be well done, and the play leader should encourage everyone to take a share in this and learn to do it satisfactorily.

The Stilt Tournament

For the stilt tournaments conducted by the Department of Parks and Recreation of Altoona, Pennsylvania, the following diagram of play space is used:

BASE	19	18	15	14	11	10	7	6	5	2	HOME
	20	17	16	13	12	9	8	3	4	1	

Contestants mount on stilts at "home" and walk through court, dismount at "base," remount and return "home."

Each player starts with Stunt No. 1 and if successful, continues through the other stunts until he fails. At his next turn he starts from "home" on the stunt at which he failed. The winner is the person completing all of the stunts in the least number of turns.

STUNTS

1. Walk through court.
2. Walk without touching any of the lines on the court.
3. Walk straddling middle line.
4. Walk only in uneven numbered blocks, straddling middle line.
5. Walk with both stilts touching every block.

Fouls

1. Touching a line (except Stunt No. 1).
2. Touching outside of court.
3. To dismount before reaching "base" or "home."
4. Fouls count as a miss.

Spring Tournaments on the Chicago School Playgrounds

During the latter part of April local roller skating meets are held for the school playgrounds of Chicago for both the boys' and girls' divisions and the three best in each event are sent to the finals held in Grant Park. There are three age divisions—under fifteen, under twelve and under ten. The events are dashes, coasts for distance, a one skate race, couple race, relay and backward skating.

Wagon and scooter races in two divisions—boys under twelve and boys under ten—provide fun for the children during the latter part of May. The events are coasts, dashes, relays, push and coast and sit and coast. Marbles have come back to Chicago as they have to many other cities, while for the girls spring brings jack stones, rope jumping, O'Leary, and a low organized games contest. The rope jumping contest comprises five exercises with a single rope and five with a double. At a certain date eight playgrounds meet at a central ground to compete.

The contest in low organized games is held in May in two divisions—junior girls under fifteen years and senior girls fifteen years and over. These contests consist of a group of five games played by a team of eight. They provide recreation for large groups and are free from the details and training that the more highly organized activities require.

Hop Scotch bounce ball, a combination of Hop Scotch and O'Leary, is played during the late spring by the very young children. Although much practice and skill are required for this simple game, it proves very fascinating to the children.

A Bicycle Carnival

A bicycle carnival promoted by the Jacksonville, Florida, Playground Department, proved very intriguing to the boys of that city. Events included:

Decorated Wheel Parade	Newspaper Throwing Contest
Tricycle Race	Spearing the Ring
Trick Riding	Scooter Race
Potato Race	Plank Riding
Slow Race	Candle Race

About a week before the carnival city bicycle road racing championships were held. The junior events included races of one-half mile, 1 mile, 2 miles, and 5 miles. The senior events were races of one-half mile, 1 mile, 5 miles, and 10 miles. Juniors were riders under sixteen years of age; Seniors, riders over sixteen years of age.

An Alley Cat Contest

No—not the usual pugilistic type, but a peaceable exhibit of 222 cats, each in his own box protected by a wire front. The only requirement for this annual event in Baltimore is that no cat shall have a pedigree! Balls, cat-nip and rubber mice are the prizes offered.

Kites and Kite Tournaments



Courtesy Birmingham Park and Recreation Board

Very often the prankish March winds cause complications requiring careful handling, but it's all part of the game!

OF all the early spring tournaments none is more attractive to children than the kite tournament, with the fun it means not only in flying the kites but in making them.

A number of cities have issued instructions for making kites. The Community Center Department of the Public Schools of the District of Columbia, suggests the following method of construction:

Materials

1. *Sticks.* These may be obtained by splitting up straight grained boards, or any woodworking company or model aircraft supply company can supply kite sticks. Dowel sticks from a hardware store may be used. Split bamboo is ideal for small kites and even umbrella ribs can be used.

2. *String.* The string should be light but strong. For very small kites, use linen thread; for large kites fishing cord is good, also piano wire.

3. *Covering.* The covering should be of paper or cloth. Tissue paper can be used for kites up to three feet in length and in moderate winds. Wrapping paper should be used for larger kites. The paper can be glued to the frame and the strings.

There is plenty of testimony to the fact that the airplane has not wholly supplanted the kite.

Cloth has the advantage of being tougher than paper but it must be treated with starch, airplane dope, or rubber cement. It may be glued to the frame and the strings but it should also be sewed.

Construction

Be sure to use good materials.

Take care to have the frame true and rigid. It should be as light as is consistent with the strength and rigidity in order that it may fly high.

It should be as exactly made as possible so that it will fly true.

Be sure that corresponding dimensions are alike.

Kites that are to fly at extreme altitudes should be cloth covered.

The tail of the kite should provide resistance, not weight. It can be made of pieces of paper tied into a length of string. Insert such papers about a foot apart for as great a length as is required to balance the kite in the air.

The bridle is the method of connection between the kite string and the kite surface. It is important that it be properly made and adjusted to the amount of wind blowing.

Types of Kites

1. *Square Kite.* This is the simplest kite to make. Two sticks of equal length are needed.

Join them at right angles at their centers and frame them with string. A good size would be sticks, 30 inches long and $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch square. The string should be wrapped tightly around the joint at right angles to the edges and finally carried around the lashing on the plane where the sticks cross, to tighten the joint. Glue can be used in such a joint. A cut is made in the end of the stick and the framing string forced therein. The string is then carried around the end of the stick, again inserted in the cut and carried on to the next end.

2. *Eddy*. This type is made of two sticks and needs no tail. The two sticks are of equal length. The sticks are lashed together at about one-fifth of the length, at right angles, and are bounded by an outline string. The horizontal stick is bowed back a distance equal to the one-fifth measurement and held in place by a string.

To cover: Lay the frame face down on the paper and cut out shape with one inch margin; fold margin over and fasten down, being sure to leave the cover rather loose at two spots marked X.

The bridle is a simple string fastened at two points, A and C, and long enough to reach to B, at which point the kite string is attached.

As Morgantown Does It

The Department of Recreation, Morgantown, West Virginia, School District has issued the following suggestions:

KITE CONSTRUCTION

The kite is usually made of a framework of wood lashed together with cord, strung with cord according to design, and finally covered with paper. In each case, however, some other material may be substituted.

The sticks for frames may consist of any wood except hard wood, spruce being the best. Good sizes are $\frac{3}{16}$ inch by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch by 3 feet; $\frac{1}{4}$ inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by 4 feet; $\frac{3}{8}$ inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch by 5 feet. These should be straight grained and well seasoned.

When two sticks are to be fastened together, instead of nailing with a small brad, they should be lashed. First wind diagonally around both sticks in both directions then wind between stick around the other windings. Coat over with glue or

shellac. Symmetry is so necessary in the making of a good kite that the string becomes an important factor. A small hard twisted cotton cord is good for stringing as it does not stretch.

For the covering tissue paper is more generally used than any other paper. Cheap tissue paper may be found in all shades and tints of colors. French tissues are more durable and brilliant. Chinese tissue paper is the strongest of all tissues in one direction. It should be used so as to bring the lengthway of the paper in the direction of the greatest strain.

The bridle is a very important part of kite equipment as the kite is dependent on it for the proper distribution of pull by the kite line; it also gives the inclination of the exposed surface to the breeze. To make the kite fly directly overhead, the kite line is attached above the normal point; to make it fly low, the attachment should be below the normal.

A three or four ply cotton wrapping cord used as kite lines is very satisfactory for three foot kites or smaller. It is best to wind the cord on a reel.

A tail and other balancers are used to give poise to an otherwise unsteady kite. It may be made with a string with a number of pieces of paper folded and tied thereon with cloth streamers on the end for weight.

ENTREES FOR TOURNAMENT

1. *Steadiest Flying Tailless Kite* (Open to any box, bow or other kind of kite not dependent on a tail or balancer for stability.)

2. *Largest Kite*. (Must be of the single plane variety.)

3. *Most Artistic Kite*. (To be judged by artistry of design, beauty of construction and gracefulness in flight.)

4. *Most Unique Kite*. (To be judged by odd, striking or novel features. Artistic kites are not eligible. May be a flying display of several kites on one string.)

5. *Best Character Kite*. (Replicas of living beings or animals. Kites entered in events three and four not eligible.)

6. *100-Yard Dash*. (A small kite is launched at the end of a fifty yard string.

Rules for kite tournaments generally provide that kites must be in the air for at least a minute, and in most instances it is required that the contestant must have made his own kite. The flyer of the kite is generally permitted a helper. Other suggestions for conducting kite tournaments, including the classification of contestants, events, scoring system and the arrangement of the field, are offered in a bulletin entitled "Kite Tournaments" issued by the N. R. A. \$.10.

The flyer runs fifty yards to the reeling line and reels the string in on a single stick, figure of eight style.

RULES

1. All kites must fly one minute.
2. Each contestant will be allowed one helper if he desires.
3. Participants may enter a kite in as many events as he chooses.
4. The tournament is open to any boy 12 to 16 years inclusive.
5. All kites must be home-made except in events one and six.
6. The individual flying a kite is not necessarily required to have made it.
7. Ribbons will be awarded for first, second and third places.

Kite Flying in Little Rock

The events in the kite flying tournament conducted by the Recreation Commission of Little Rock, Arkansas, consisted of the following:

Flying for altitude (height); home-made kites:

Event 1, Junior boys; 2, Senior boys; 3, Girls.

Flying for altitude (height); purchased kites:

Event 4, Junior boys; 5, Senior boys; 6, Girls.

Flying for altitude (height); fancy or unique kites; home-made:

Event 7, Junior boys; 8, Senior boys; 9, Girls.

Design and workmanship — plain kites; home-made:

Event 10, Junior boys; 11, Senior boys; 12, Girls.

Design and workmanship — fancy kites; home-made:

Event 13, Junior boys; 14, Senior boys; 15, Girls.

Event 16, Most unique kite in fancy kite events; open to all.

Event 17, Largest kite that will fly; open to all.

Event 18, Smallest kite that will fly; open to all.

Classes

Junior—under 12 years of age. Senior—12 years or older.

Jacksonville's Tournament

The seventh annual kite tournament held in Jacksonville, Florida, was conducted on a definite time schedule.

10:00 A. M.—Picture of all contestants. No kites will be flown until after the picture is taken.

10:15 A. M.—*Altitude Race*. Each contestant will fly his kite on one hundred yards of string, and the kite flying at the highest angle (nearest overhead) will be declared the winner.

10:30 A. M.—*Steadiest Tailless Kite*. This event is open to any box, bow or other kind of kite not dependent on a tail or a balancer for stability.

10:45 A. M.—*Best Insect, Bird, Animal or Man Kite*. These will be judged principally by their resemblance to the characters portrayed.

11:00 A. M.—*Largest Kite*. Must be of the single plane variety.

11:15 A. M.—*Most Artistic Kite*. Judged by artistry of design, beauty of construction and gracefulness in flight.

11:30 A. M.—*100 Yard Dash*. A box kite is launched at the end of a 50 yard string; the flyer runs 50 yards to the reeling line where he reels in, on an overhand, non-g geared reel, not exceeding 22 inches in circumference, the fifty yards of string. Any kite touching the ground more than 25 feet from the reeling line will be disqualified.

NOTE. A number of patterns for making kites as well as toys and articles of many kinds will be found in "Handcraft," published by the N. R. A. (\$1.50)

A wealth of suggestions for spring and summer activities, contests and tournaments involving not only physical activities but handcraft, music, drama and art, are incorporated in another publication of the Association, known as "88 Successful Play Activities." (\$.60)

A City-Wide Boat

Sailing Contest



*Courtesy Union County, N. J.
Park System*

"Sailing, Sailing, Over the Bounding Main" will be the popular theme song this summer on many a playground!

HANDCRAFT is one of the major activities of the playground program maintained by the Public Recreation Commission of Cincinnati, Ohio. Last year twenty-seven of the municipal playgrounds offered this opportunity to boys of the city, and at each of the centers the groups were as large as facilities could accommodate. The activity was organized in the same way as any other major activity, the boys working at specific times in organized groups under the leadership of a special worker. An exception to this rule was made when a boy had proved himself especially skillful and was willing to take over the leadership of a small group at times when the instructor was busy with other activi-

The building and sailing of boats are important and popular projects in the play program of Cincinnati.

ties. The instructor, or the boy who served as assistant, was always present with the group when they were at work so that assistance and instruction could be given, loss of equipment and supplies prevented and the possibility of accidents eliminated.

To facilitate the work further, a supervisor of handcraft was employed to give assistance to the

individual instructors and to their groups. It was his duty to supervise the equipment, seeing that it was kept properly conditioned, furnishing the necessary supplies, and serving in any capacity which would promote the work. The equipment for the boys' work consisted of a rigidly constructed portable work bench with a tool cabinet beneath, a minimum equipment of recognized standard tools, a portable table and saw horse. Each center was supplied with a handcraft book and a set of prints containing a large number of suggested projects which might be carried out by boys of playground age.

Boat Building and Sailing

Building of boats has been one of the most popular handcraft activities for boys. There is a skill required in the construction and sailing of boats which in itself is interesting. There is also an opportunity for furthering this interest through early tournaments held to exhibit the various efforts in construction and design. These contests have an additional usefulness in bringing together a large number of boys and girls in a great outdoor social event. So valuable has the event proved to be in Cincinnati that the Public Recreation Commission is fostering it as one of the outstanding projects.

On August 17th the third annual boat contest was held at Inwood Park Lake. Each contest has shown a marked increase in enthusiasm and number of entries as well as in improved workmanship, skill and ingenuity in the construction of the boats. At the beginning of the season the boys are told of the annual contest and many start their models at an early date, though the majority wait until a few weeks before the event, when each center is given a list of the events and a blank to fill out estimating the number of entries. This blank is filled out by the instructor and returned to the director in order to encourage the various centers to secure as many entries as possible. Last year there were about two hundred boats entered in the contest, each boat being eligible for as many events as the rules provided.

RULES

1. A boat may be entered in more than one event but can only receive one award of recognition. If, for example, a boat is awarded a place in the "1st event," it would be ruled out for competition in the "3rd event."

2. No boat should be entered unless it has been constructed in whole or in part on the playground.
3. A boy may enter more than one boat in the contest; each boat being subject to Rule 1.
4. Any boy is eligible to enter a boat in the contest who has been properly registered on any playground in the city.

EVENTS

1. Who has the best "sailing sail boat"? (Judged by a boat race.)
2. Who has the best "show boat"? (Boats that are used for decorative purposes only.)
3. Who has the best "constructed boat"? (Judged for workmanship and not for sailing qualities.)
4. Who has the "largest boat"?
5. Who has the "smallest boat" that will sail?
6. Who has the best sailing "motor propelled boat"? (Judged by a boat race.)

In each of the above events four awards were given in the form of ribbons, the color of these ribbons being appropriate to the place for which they were awarded in the event. They were printed with the usual identifying phrase and the Seal of Cincinnati.

The events were all held the same day and presided over by a group of judges who were selected because of their experience with boys in the public school shops. The boys from the various centers were accompanied by their instructor who in turn was able to lend valuable assistance in conducting the contest.

In viewing these boats one could not help note the many different types and models which were displayed. Each boat was the result of the boy's own ideas carried out under the careful supervision of his instructor.

NOTE. From the N. R. A. may be secured patterns for making three types of paper boats—a canoe, a Viking ship and a motor boat. Price \$.20.

Roller Skating Contests



Courtesy Board of Park Commissioners, Minneapolis

It's a proud moment in a boy's life when he receives his friends' congratulations on winning the races!

When spring comes, the roller skates which during the winter have played "second fiddle" to ice skates, are taken out, and made ready for action.

ONE of the most exciting and best played street games in the Chelsea district of New York City is roller skate hockey. For a number of years various boys' clubs of the Hudson Guild Settlement have formed hockey teams, playing with other teams of the neighborhood. These unorganized games, with no pre-determined schedule, rules or officials, usually resulted in free-for-all fights over some technicality, and because permission was not secured to block off the street there was a great deal of danger from passing cars. But this year, as a part of the sports program for the Guild's boys clubs, a league was organized for the roller skate hockey teams. The organization and functioning of the league are described by Dan Carpenter, a student at the National Recreation School, and Charles Decker of Hudson Guild, who were responsible for initiating the league.

A Roller Skate Hockey League in New York

The executive body of the organization is the League Council which consists of two represen-

tatives, preferably the captain and manager, from each team participating in the League. Two members of the Boys Club staff are ex-officio members of this body. The Council meets once every two weeks, but may be called together at any time when a question concerning the League arises. Its important duties, however, come at the beginning of the season when the schedule is drawn up and rules adopted. It also decides on eligibilities and picks the officials for the games. This Council is a very vital part of the League as it gives the boys a chance to voice their opinions on various disputes and makes for more interest in the welfare of the League on the part of the clubs.

The League is divided into two classes—the junior division in which the age limit of players is 16 years, and the senior division with no set limit as to age, although an effort is made to keep the age under 20 years. Eight teams are entered in the present round of play, four from each of the two classes, and two games are played on Sunday afternoons—one in each class.

The rules that pertain to the playing of the game are practically the same as those that govern regular hockey with the following exceptions:

1. In the junior division there are three periods of play, each period lasting 15 minutes; in the senior division there are also three periods, but each lasts 20 minutes.

2. There is no play behind the goals. If the puck is driven behind a goal, play is resumed with the team defending that goal taking the puck.

3. The playing field is 200 feet long and the curb of the street serves as out-of-bounds.

The special rules that govern the organization of the League, as drawn up by the Council, are as follows:

1. \$1.00 entrance fee for each team. This is to cover the cost of awards and also to guarantee the appearance of the teams.

2. Junior and senior teams alternate each Sunday in playing first and second games. This ruling grew out of a controversy about its being unfair for either the juniors or seniors to get their players around so early Sunday afternoons throughout the season.

3. Any team failing to have six men ready to play 15 minutes after scheduled time of game will forfeit that game. Two forfeits will automatically expel a team from the League.

4. Each team must have a list of the players it will use throughout the season and hand this list into the League Council one week prior to the opening game. This ruling is to prevent the teams from recruiting players from outside clubs.

5. In case a team plays an ineligible man the opposing team has the right to protest the game. After every game the list of players used by each team is checked with the original list.

It is interesting to mention here the way in which the schedule was drawn up. The schedule was outlined beforehand, but in place of the teams' names the letters A, B, C, D were entered in the brackets. These letters were placed in a hat and at a Council meeting one of the team's representatives drew the letter from the hat which indicated his team's place on the schedule. This method met the approval of the boys and there were none of the usual "kicks" registered, such as: "That schedule was a frame-up," or, "We got 'chiseled' by having to play the best team first."

The "Round-robin" system of tournament play is used, each team in a class playing the others once. The standing of the teams is figured on the percentage basis and posted each week on the

"Weather clear, track fast!"
Skates will be oiled and examined critically for hot boxes by skating devotees in preparation for the roller skating tournament to be held on April second under the auspices of the Division of Recreation, Louisville. The whir of skates will soon be heard daily on streets roped off by the Police Department.

main bulletin board in the Guild. Individual scoring records are also kept and posted.

Through the cooperation of the New York City Police Department, Twenty-seventh Street is blocked between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, while the games are in progress, thus insuring against danger from passing cars. As far as we can learn, this is the first

time that the Police Department has cooperated in completely blocking a street so that a street game could be played.

The expenses of equipment for the game is almost entirely an individual matter and amounts to very little. The boys buy their own skates, hockey sticks, and pucks, and "rig up" their uniforms. These "uniforms" are usually very picturesque. A typical goalie stretched out in front of his goal fighting for the puck, wears his mother's discarded blankets wrapped around his legs for shin guards, three or four sweaters to protect his arms, a baseball catcher's chest protector, and numerous other pieces of clothing for protection purposes. The other boys wear shin guards of wood or of felt, which they place under their stockings or tie around their legs. Gloves, sometimes three or four pairs, are frequently worn to protect the hands.

The necessity of this equipment is quite apparent to anyone who watches the game because the play is nearly as fast and every bit as hard played as ice hockey. The game is kept as clean as possible, but nevertheless it is hard to eliminate personal contact and an occasional crash on the shin when two or three players dash at breakneck speed after the puck, or when the defense is fighting hard to turn back an onrushing offensive attack. Much courage and alertness are required for a goalie to protect his net with sticks swinging toward him from every angle, but he does not flinch! If the puck gets into the net, he takes it like a true sportsman and fights the harder the next time.

The game is truly a great activity. It develops in the boy several of the fundamental skills, such as balance, locomotion, striking, timing, dodging and co-ordination of brain and muscle. At the same time, it brings out those qualities necessary in life, such as sportsmanship, courage, endurance, aggressiveness and alertness. The appeal of

the game is so great that several former basketball enthusiasts have now given up the hardwood courts to play roller skate hockey in the street.

When the season is finished the Council, in cooperation with Mr. McCloskey of the Boys Club Staff, will sponsor a banquet for the clubs in the League. Awards will be presented to the winning teams at this banquet, and Les Patrick and other stars of the New York Rangers hockey team will talk to the boys about their experiences in professional hockey.

In Other Cities

New York, with its well organized roller skate hockey league, is not the only city where roller skating is popular, though for the most part the organization in these cities is simple and the program is confined to skating meets and contests.

Belleville's Contest

In Belleville, New Jersey, the Recreation Commission and the Lions Club combined last spring in putting on a meet which was governed by many of the same rules used for track meets. No boy was permitted to enter more than two events and there were three classes or divisions—boys 9 and 10 years; 11 and 12 years; 13 and 14 years.

The following events were run off:

(1) *Dash*. Skate from one point to another as fast as possible.

(2) *Relay*. Have four boys on a team. Number them 1, 2, 3, and 4. Numbers 1 and 3 stand at one point and Numbers 2 and 4 stand at another. To start, Number 1 skates to Number 2, then Number 2 skates to where Number 3 is stationed, Number 3 skates to Number 4, and Number 4 skates to point from which Number 1 started.

(3) *Change Skates Novelty Relay*. Same as a relay, except that the team has only one pair of skates and when Number 1 skates to Number 2 he gives Number 2 his skates; Number 2 skates



Courtesy Board of Park Commissioners, Minneapolis

Roller skating races are always popular, but there are other events on wheels which also challenge interest.

to Number 3 and gives Number 3 his skates, who skates to Number 4, etc.

(4) *Hurdles*. Same as a dash except that participants jump over small objects not over 8 inches high.

(5) *Obstacle Race*. Similar to dash. Contestants crawl through a barrel, jump over a box, or do something of that type on their way to the end.

(6) *Three Legged Race*. Two boys take part. One puts a skate on his left foot and the other boy puts one on his right, and they tie their skateless feet together. The boys use the feet that are tied together to push with, while they coast on the two that have skates on.

(7) *Wheelbarrow Race*. (Two boys). One boy has skates on his feet and the other has them on his hands. (He can hold on to them or tie them to his hands). The boy with skates on his feet catches the legs of the other one and while holding them in the air pushes his partner, who has his hands with skates on, on the ground, to a certain place or point.

(Continued on page 690)

When Four Hundred People Play Together

There is a challenge to recreation leadership in the conduct of social activity programs for large groups.

"It will be so helpful if we can get four or five hundred delegates into a play program on the opening night of the Congress. For many, this will be the first attendance at a Congress. We want them to feel at once that they 'belong,' that this is their 'show,' that just as we do have common problems, similar responsibilities, and equal opportunities on the job, so also can we share experiences in our social, recreational life. Let's play together!"

Three or four hundred adults? At once? In the same hall? That has an interesting challenge. Certain problems occurred at once. A number of activities, adaptable for large groups, could not be used because of frequent use on previous occasions. Games, as well as songs, can be done to death. Mass activities involving strenuous physical activity would not fit the situation. Dances in which difficult technical steps were found would soon lose the interest of many in the group. Quiet games or activities involving close attention or a subdued setting would lose out in the environment of a huge hall, large crowd, and noisy onlookers. It seemed best to eliminate games requiring equipment or supplies as far as possible. The purpose of the Play Hour, again, was to provide an evening of joyous, wholesome, happy play that would secure a genuine feeling of group sociability.

The plan of activities as conducted followed this form:

A. INFORMAL GRAND MARCH

1. The crowd was about equally divided. The men formed a file on one side of the hall

The problem which was presented at the Recreation Congress of bringing into the play hour about four hundred people is one which is continually duplicated at conventions and other large gatherings. Arthur T. Noren of the N.R.A., who was in general charge of the play hour and who had the assistance of a number of the delegates as game leaders, tells how the problem was met.

and the girls on the other, both facing the front of the hall, where the director stood.

2. The files separated, the leaders taking them along the wall to the back of the hall where the two files met and came up the center by two's (in partners).

3. When the double files reached the front end of the hall, partners stayed together and alternated, the first couple going to the right, the second to the left, third to the right, and so on. When the two files of couples met at the back of the hall, they came up the center by four's.

4. When the files of four reached the front end of the hall, they divided in two's again, one file of couples turning to the right, the other to the left. When the two files of partners met at the back of the hall, they continued marching toward each other and the file at the director's right formed a bridge by joining inside hands and holding them up high, under which the opposite file marched. (Both files of couples continued to march forward.)

When the two files met at the front of the hall, the opposite file formed a bridge under which the first file marched. The same was repeated again, each file forming a bridge twice. They met at the back of the hall and came up the center by four's.

5. Coming up the center again by fours, dividing in the middle by two's each file of couples turned back close upon its own line. The files turned away from the center at each end of the hall.

6. The files met and came up the center of the hall in files of two's. From this formation the files marched into a double circle.

This was used to overcome an apparent timidity on the part of many to participate. Lively, exhilarating march music kindled in all a desire to get in line and march along. Formal commands, the atmosphere of the drill team, and the military attitude were all eliminated. In step or out of step, they all held hands or took arms, whistled, sang, or clapped hands to the rhythm. The two men and women at the head of the lines had been previously instructed in the simple formations to be used. The leaders understood the directions, the rest simply followed, and there was no need to worry about the possibility of having to straighten out a maze of marching lines. Assistants, placed at each end of the hall, waved simple traffic officer directions, and insured the success of the start of the program.

B. OPPOSITES—a mixer—double circle formation facing partners. Inside circle was numbered one, and the outside circle was numbered two.

1. Nose and ear—the nose was grasped with the right hand. The right ear was grasped with the left hand. At the signal, "change," the nose was grasped by the left hand, and the left ear by the right hand. The positions were first taken by the Number One group, who changed at the leader's command. Considerable amusement was provided for the Number Two group. The actions were then repeated by the Number Two group in order to entertain group Number One.

2. Rub stomach, pat head—with the right hand, a clock-wise, circular movement was made on the stomach, with the left hand, an attempt was made to pat the top of the head. These movements were made simultaneously. The actions were first gone through by group Number One. At the command, "change," the opposite action with each hand was attempted, Group

There are many types of activities which can be adapted to large group use—march formations, mixers, singing games, folk games, novelty stunts and folk dances. All these and many others in the hands of skillful leaders can be used to create an atmosphere of friendliness among people heretofore strangers.

Number Two then went through the movements.

3. Invert hands—Crossing the hands in front of the body, the fingers of both hands were interlocked. The hands were then brought toward the body and out, so that the back of the fingers were uppermost. This was done by those in group Number One. The opposite partner in group Number

Two pointed (being careful not to touch the finger) to a finger which he wished Number One to move. This was done several times. Usually the finger opposite the one pointed at moved.

4. Knock off the hand—Closing the fists of each hand, the right fist was placed above the left. The elbows were extended in opposite directions. This was done by those in group Number One. The opposite partner in group Number Two attempted to break apart the fists by hitting at the point of contact of the fists with his index finger. If done correctly, Number One could not prevent his fists from coming apart. The leader tricked his own victim by placing the thumb of the lower hand inside the fist of the upper hand.

5. Circle leg clock-wise, make figure six with hand—With the left leg making a circular movement in clock-wise direction, a simultaneous attempt was made to trace a large figure six with the right hand.

6. Elk sign and violin—Those in group Number One placed the thumbs of the right and left hands in the right and left ears respectively. The fingers of each hand were spread out forming the so-called elk sign. Those in group Number Two assumed a pantomime position of playing a violin. The action was started by Number One, and, at any time he wished, he took the position of Number Two, who immediately assumed the position of Number One. The changes were done quickly, causing considerable amusement and confusion. The responsibility for the change of action lay with the Number One group.

These stunts of coordination were used to break down anti-social resistance quickly. Invariably the difficulty of solving the seemingly simple acts produced laughter from both the

participant and the onlooker. Reversing the situation added to the merriment. Moving one place to the right brought new people face to face for a new stunt. Stunts were selected that offered some possibility of success, created a comic picture, and retained the double circle formation.

C. **HOW ARE YOU?**—singing mixer—double circle formation (Canadian delegates forming inner circle, United States delegates the outer).

1. A simple greeting song was sung by the United States delegates (outer circle).

"How do you do, Canadian friends, how do you do.
Is there anything that we can do for you?
We'll do the best we can—stand by you to a man,
How do you do, Canadian friends, how do you do?"

2. Response by Canadian delegates (substituting "American friends").

3. Sung through several times by the entire group of delegates:

"We're all together again, we're here, we're here,
We're all together again, we're here, we're here,
Who knows when we'll be all together again,
Singing all together again, we're here, we're here."

The song leader here, in the spirit of the college cheer leader, without technical directions or loss of time, got a lively, loud, generous participation, each group applauding the other.

D. **CONVERSATION**—a mixer—double circle marching in opposite directions. The march was played until the whistle was blown; when the music stopped, the circles faced, and each person began to talk simultaneously with the person opposite him on these subjects:

1. "My name is John Brown and....."—proceeding to introduce himself.

2. "People call me Sally because....."

3. "What do you think of Toronto?" "Why, it's the....."

4. "I live in Texas. The climate there is....."

5. "My address is Jersey City. Look me up....."

After a minute, the whistle blew again, the circle continued marching in the same direction as before until the five subjects for Conversation were covered.

*E. **BINGO**—singing, folk game, single circle. Players formed a single circle, girls at the right of partners.

This song was sung:

1. There was an old dog lay on the mill floor
And Bingo was his name.
2. B-I-N-G-O, B-I-N-G-O, B-I-N-G-O
And Bingo was his name.

CHORUS

3. B - I - N - G - O (Slowly spelt)
And Bingo was his name.

During the singing of 1 and 2, players circled to the left. At 3 they executed the grand chain to the fifth person who became the next partner, each letter being held long enough to pass a player. Right hand was extended to partner on "B," left to the next on "I," etc. The "O" was a shout of pleasure at securing a congenial partner for the next round.

The song and action were taught simultaneously. No time was wasted on preliminaries, and the game was taught in several minutes. At the point when interest lagged, after the game had been kept going until it had been thoroughly learned and enjoyed, it was stopped. The catchy tune was heard being whistled or hummed for days after the party.

*F. **ACH JA**—singing, folk game, double circle.

Partners joined adjacent hands, the man with the left hand toward the center of the circle and with the girl on the man's right. They walked to the right around the circle four slow steps; partners then faced each other, released hands and bowed very simply by bending at the hips, on "Ja" (song below); then they turned back to back and bowed again on "Ja." This was then repeated from the beginning.

On the Chorus, partners joined both hands and moved to the man's left, stepped to the side, then stopped, bringing the feet together (step, close) and so on for four steps and finishing with the bows as before. It was repeated, moving in the opposite direction. Then each man moved forward taking the next girl as partner, and the whole dance was repeated.

The words of the song are as follows:

"Wenn der Vater und die Mutter
In die Kirche weite gehen
Ach ja! Ach ja!
Und haben wir kein Geld,
So hab'n die ander' Leut'.
Ach ja! Ach ja!"

*Handy No. 2—Social Recreation Union, Delaware, Ohio.

CHORUS

"Tra la la, tra la la, tra la la la la la,
Tra la la, tra la la, tra la la la la la,
Ach ja! Ach ja!"

In an earlier music period, by the use of a slide, the words and the melody were sung and learned. The German words were simple and the translation would have detracted from the song. Beginners hummed the words and sang out on "Ach ja" and the Chorus. The tempo was leisurely as a "couple strolling along under the trees, hand in hand."

G. STOCK EXCHANGE—a novelty stunt to form equal groups.

Twenty sets of numbers from one to fifteen were prepared on pieces of cardboard three inches square. Each person in the group was given one of these numbered cards. The numbers were passed through the group, each person called out his own number, and soon the hall took on the appearance of the Stock Exchange floor as the "one's" attempted to find all of their group, the "two's" all of their group, and the "three's" all of their group. After a few hectic minutes the various numbers collected in units of fifteen in single file at a designated point. Through this means the group of three hundred quickly formed in teams of fifteen in relay formation for the next series of activities.

H. RELAYS—line formation, fifteen in each column.

1. Turn and check—At a signal, Number One turned around and took the right hand of the person behind him, shook the hand vigorously twice, saying, "How-dy-do." Number Two turned and immediately repeated this operation with Number Three, etc. The last man in line running forward, at the end of the game, shouted "How-dy-do" to the judge.

2. Running the scale—The whole group sang through the following words:

"There was a little pussy,
Its coat was silver gray,
He lived down in the meadow
And never ran away.
He'll always be a pussy,
He'll never be a cat,
For he's a pussy willow.
Now what do you think of that?"

Following the last word of the verse, Number One of each line ran to a designated point

and starting with the first note of the scale, sang "Meow," returned to place and touched Number Two, who ran up forward, sang "Meow" one note up the scale, returned to place, and touched Number Three. Each succeeding runner repeated this operation, until the top of the scale was reached. The ninth person and those following sang the same word, but going down one note on the scale. The team which first completed the relay, having each member sing one note of the scale, won.

3. Bean and straw pass—Every member of each team received a soda straw and a paper cup. Number One man had in his cup ten ordinary white beans. At a signal, he passed one bean at a time to the cup of the person behind him by lifting the bean through suction of the straw. Each in turn passed the beans to the person behind him. When the last man had received the ten beans in his own cup he ran forward to the head of the line.

GENERAL NOTE—To assist the judge in determining who the last man was, a paper hat was placed on his head.

Following this series of relays, the group was brought into double circle formation.

I. SIEBMSCHRITT (THE SEVEN STEP)

From *Five Folk Dances*, by Elizabeth Burchenal. G. Schirmer, New York.

J. GOOD NIGHT, LADIES—singing game, double circle formation.

To the familiar tune of:

"Good night, ladies! Good night, ladies
Good night, ladies!
We're going to leave you now."

CHORUS

"Merrily we roll along, roll along, roll along,
Merrily we roll along, o'er the deep blue sea."

Couples formed a circle, partners facing, men on the inside. Outside circle stood still on the verse, while the inside circle moved to the left. On the first "Good night, ladies," the man shook hands with his partner. He then moved left and shook hands with the next lady, then with the next, and with the fourth on "We're going to leave you now." He kept this lady's right hand and took her left also, and all skipped around the circle while singing the chorus. This was repeated four times, bringing the program to a close.

Recent Developments in the International Recreation Congress

WITH the First International Recreation Congress less than six months away, arrangements for this significant world-wide meeting on recreation are rapidly maturing.

The Program

The program committee is arranging for seven days filled with a variety of event designated to enrich the experience of all who attend.

A world view of recreation will be presented in a series of general sessions, one each morning, addressed by authorities from many nations who will speak on recreation in their countries. There will be a group of meetings each morning from 9:15-10:45 devoted to the discussion of specific topics. Following the presentation of talks by leaders there will be an international exchange of experience.

The general evening sessions are to be addressed by men of international reputation. Among those thus far scheduled are: Honorable James Rolph, Jr., Governor of California, Count de Baillet-Latour of Belgium, Chairman of International Olympic Committee; Dr. Theodor



J. Sigfried Edstrom
Sweden

Lewald and Dr. Carl Diem, President and Secretary of the German National Commission for Physical Education, Germany; Honorable Albert Thomas of France, Chairman of National Committee on Leisure and Director of International Labor Bureau of the League of Nations; Noel Curtis-Bennett, C.V.O., Treasurer of National Playing Fields Association, England. Others will be announced later.

An important part of the program will be in the nature of demonstrations being planned by the Local Arrangement Committee. On Saturday, July 23, the opening night, a spectacular water pageant, "The Enchanted Pool," is to be presented in the Olympic Swimming Stadium by the Department of Playground and Recreation of Los Angeles. On Sunday night, in the Hollywood Bowl, a massed music demonstration will be given, including an amateur chorus of one thousand voices, a massed band of several hundred pieces, a community symphony orchestra, and other music features. It will be an inspiring

Through the National Office of Physical Education
Sports Programs are Promoted Throughout Roumania.



Photo, M. Vesa, O. N. E. F.

experience to join with thousands in singing the folk songs of other nations. On Monday night, following the general evening session, all delegates will join in a play demonstration. On Wednesday night, in the picturesque Rose Bowl in Pasadena, there will be staged an International Play Day—exhibiting traditional games and folk dances.

A generous amount of time is being left for a series of tours being arranged by the Local Arrangement Committee to visit and observe the many recreation facilities and other attractive features in and about Los Angeles.

Special Train to Los Angeles

On Friday, July 15, the S. S. Roosevelt will arrive in New York bringing European delegates for the Congress. The next day, Saturday, July 16, the Recreation Congress Special Party is scheduled to leave for Los Angeles. Four stop-overs are scheduled in Chicago, Salt Lake City, Oakland, and San Francisco where those on the Special will be guests of local committees. It is expected that delegates from New England, the South and Middle West will join the Recreation Congress Special and enjoy the advantages of this organized tour and the hospitality and educational features to be provided.

The estimated cost of the round trip from New York, including railroad fare, pullman, meals en route, and room and meals in Los Angeles for one week is approximately \$300. From all points West the cost is proportionately less. This is an unusually low rate for a tour of the United States and a week at the First International Recreation Congress. For the additional cost of room and meals delegates may stay over for the Olympic Games. Many are planning now to combine this significant meeting with a vacation in the West. Are you going to be there?

Among the Foreign Delegates

Among the foreign visitors at the headquarters of the Congress Committee this month was the Count de Baillet-Latour, the Belgian member on the International Advisory Committee and Chairman of the International Olympic Committee. The Count went over the detail plans, made valuable suggestions and expressed himself as being delighted with the comprehensive plans thus far made. He reported the keen interest being shown in Belgium and other parts of Europe in the

Congress. The Count will be at Los Angeles and will address the Congress.

As a result of the publicity about the International Recreation Congress in Japan and the active interest of Russell Durgin, an American who has lived a number of years in Japan, a group of leaders, including Baron K. Yamakawa, Dr. T. Iwahara, Professor B. Otani, Mr. K. Inoshita, Mr. D. Ogasawara, Mr. K. Yoshida, Mr. T. Yanagita, met at the office of the Department of Education of the Government and laid plans for forming a Japanese Recreation Association. Mr. Durgin and other delegates from Japan are planning to attend the Congress.

In Holland, Dr. W. P. Hubert van Blijenburgh, a Congress enthusiast, is visiting a number of cities and is organizing a party to attend the Congress at Los Angeles and the Olympic Games.

Railroad Rates for Congress

Estimated cost round trip going in Special Train to Los Angeles and returning by regular train service, any route desired:

<i>From New York</i>	<i>Estimate No. 1</i>	<i>Estimate No. 2</i>
Round Trip Rail Fare	\$122.00	\$122.00
Extra Fare, New York-Chicago....	6.00	6.00
Pullman Berth, Oakland, California.	33.38	26.70
Pullman Seat, San Francisco-Los Angeles, California	2.25	2.25
Meals on Train, Going	10.60	10.60
Meals at Stop-over Points.....	7.00	7.00
Hotel Room at Oakland, 1 Night...	2.50	2.00
Hotel Room at San Francisco, 1 Night	3.50	3.00
Room at Hotel Biltmore, Los Angeles, 7 Days	35.00	24.50
Meals in Los Angeles, 7 Days.....	28.00	21.00
Tips	5.00	5.00
Incidentals	10.00	5.00
Meals on Trains, Returning.....	18.00	18.00
Pullman Berth, Los Angeles-New York, Returning Direct	32.63	26.10
	\$315.86	\$279.15

Estimate No. 1 includes: Lower berth, single room in hotels, larger allowances for meals and incidentals.

Estimate No. 2 includes: Upper berth, two persons in a room, and lower allowances for meals and incidentals.

Note No. 1: Diverse routes are permitted returning and passengers are required to specify routes desired at time of purchase. Tickets routed by special train on going trip and returning via Portland, Seattle or Canadian points, an additional fare of \$8.00 will be charged.

Note No. 2: Members who plan to remain over in Los Angeles for the Olympics should add from \$6.00 to \$9.00 per day or room and meals, plus admission to the Olympic events.

New Members on the International Committee

Six representatives not reported upon before have accepted membership on the International Advisory Committee.

MR. J. SIGFRID EDSTRÖM of Vesteras, Sweden, is one of Sweden's leading industrialists. Since 1903 he has been the Managing Director of the Swedish General Electric Company, as well as president of various other industrial concerns in Sweden. He is a member of the Swedish Academy of Science of Engineering and Vice-President of the Board and member of the Executive Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, a member of the International Olympic Committee, Vice-President of the Swedish Olympic Committee, and has been President of the International Amateur Athletic Federation since its foundation in 1912.

FOR many years Colonel Virgil Badulescou has been interested in sports, recreation and physical education. In preparation for his present position of General Director of the National Office of Physical Education for Roumania, Colonel Badulescou studied in several countries in Europe and during the Balkan War and the World War took the leadership in introducing physical education and sports into the army. For the last ten years Colonel Badulescou has devoted himself entirely to promoting physical education and sports in Roumania resulting in the creation of the National Office of Physical Education—a state department which has established a school of higher instruction in physical education, a military institute of physical education for officers, a propaganda organization popularizing the practice of physical education, sports, camping, and other activities in the general field of recreation. Under his direction a recreation center has been established at Techirghiol at the border of the Black Sea where each year in the summer time hundreds of children

and amateurs go for sports and recreation. A special training program for winter sports is conducted annually at Predeal in the Carpathians. Under Colonel Badulescou's leadership, the office has acquired and is acquiring land which eventually will be used for sports and recreation in almost all of

the cities and villages of the country. Colonel Badulescou hopes to attend the Congress.

MR. A. W. JESSOP, Director of Barclays Bank for Egypt, Sudan and Palestine. Municipal Councillor. Mr. Jessop has taken a great in-

terest in sport and recreation for the past twenty-five years in Egypt, serving as President of the British Rifle Club, Chairman of the Y. M. C. A. Physical Committee, Vice-President of Hawks Rugby Football Club, and Vice-President of the Amateur Boxing Federation. Mr. Jessop is keenly interested in the International Recreation Congress and is spreading information about it in Egypt.



Enoc Aguado
Nicaragua



Julio J. Rodriguez
Uruguay

JULIO J. RODRIGUEZ, in addition to training in his own country, is a graduate of Springfield College Springfield, Massachusetts. He has served as a Y. M. C. A. leader, Director of Recreation, Director of Physical Education in Schools, and at the present time is

General Technical Director of the National Commission of Physical Education for the Uruguayan Government. Mr. Rodriguez has studied and worked in South America, United States, and Europe and has a broad training and experience in play, recreation, and physical education. As an organizer, educator, executive, public official, Mr. Rodriguez has made an important contribution to the recreation movement in Uruguay.



A. W. Jessop
Egypt

NOC AGUADO is Vice-President of the Republic of Nicaragua. He has been prominent in the civic, educational, and political affairs of Nicaragua, serving as Dean of the faculty of Derecho del Centro, President of the National



Dimiter Lazov
Bulgaria

MR. DIMITER LAZOV, Bulgarian member of the International Advisory Committee, is chief of the Department of Social Welfare of the Ministry of Interior of Bulgaria. He was formerly President of "Junak," the Bulga-

rian organization for physical education, editor of *Health and Strength*, and at present is President of the editorial committee of *Sport News*. For many years Mr. Lazov has been an active social worker and educator. Since the announcement of the First International Recreation Congress Mr. Lazov has been active in forming a group of leaders in Bulgaria into a recreation organization.

Mr. Lazov plans to attend the National Recreation Congress and to visit a number of American cities to study recreation.



Col. Virgil I. Badulescou
Roumania

A Benefit Circus for the Unemployed

By NATHAN L. MALLISON
Superintendent of Recreation
Jacksonville, Florida

It is hard work and there are many problems, but it's worth while, too!

THE playground circus has won a justly popular place for itself in the recreation program. Why not such a circus, greatly magnified, with an increased admission fee, presented as the recreation department's contribution to unemployment relief—one of the "drops" which with thousands of others will help to make a "full bucket"?

Such a circus will accomplish a number of purposes. It will provide entertainment and a consciousness of helping for those who purchase the tickets; it will draw into the roster of performers many who are unemployed and help break the nervous strain under which they are laboring; it will create a spirit of team play among the city departments who are working with the recreation department, and finally, the funds raised will give temporary employment to many, tiding them over a serious period. And since in many municipalities such relief labor is being used to improve park and recreation areas, it will help materially in beautifying the city.

All circuses are billed as "monstrous productions." Superlatives have a large part in circus publicity, but

While Mr. Mallison gives us in this article a few of the technical details involved in a circus with 1,200 performers, it is not his purpose to tell how to run a circus. It is intended, he himself states, more as a general presentation of the idea by one who had a part in producing a benefit circus—and who would like to do it again!



Courtesy Red Cross Courier

If you're going to risk your life, why not do it in a good cause?

in the case of a benefit circus we mean a truly mammoth spectacle! The price of admission accordingly rises from 10 cents to \$1.00, and people are glad to pay it. This type of mirth provoking entertainment characterized by "augmented acts in amazing abundance," is also characterized by plenty of hard work on the part of the organizer who serves as "tail twister" for the whole idea. The man of the hour in this case is the recreation executive and his play leaders are the power behind the throne.

Circus Organization

Speaking from experience, because the writer has no other criterion, the following organization is effective in the promotion of a benefit circus for the unemployed:

Business Manager—This man should have charge of the ticket sale and, if the circus is to be the product of all city departments, should have a representative charged with distributing tickets for sale in each department or bureau of the city. He should not in any way be responsible for the program.

Producing Director—This individual should be either the recreation executive or

drama director and the responsibility of actually training and producing the show is his. He acts as master of ceremonies on the day of the circus, but does it from "behind the scenes." He sees that the acts are ready to go on in proper sequence.

Announcer—In a circus of this magnitude, a loud speaking system is advisable with telephonic communication from the master of ceremonies to the announcer. When an act is ready, the master of ceremonies, using a flash card with numbers or his telephone, when possible, notifies the announcer, "Act 66 now entering Ring Number 2" and the announcer proceeds with the usual ballyhoo.

Section Leaders—All participants in the circus should be seated in special stands with a section leader and runner in charge of each group. Groups may be numbered by acts or may be segregated by type as: *Ring 1, Platform 1, Ring 2, Arena, Walk Arounds, Raised Platform 2, and Race numbers.*

Costumer—This person with his assistants is given charge of all costumes and properties.

Make-up Master—There should be several of these applying the make-up previous to the show.

General Attendants—The duties of ushers, ring attendants, ticket takers, and other officials, are so well known that they will not be defined here.

In actually starting the circus, the producing director holds a meeting with a committee made up of one representative from each city department. He suggests a number of acts, allowing them to choose the ones they desire. A great deal of hidden talent is usually unearthed during this procedure. Committee-

men in turn will suggest original acts which may be entered on the program. Between the first and second meeting of the committee, the director should hold separate conferences with each department representative, advising him concerning the details of his particular act. At the second meeting with the committee, progress reports are requested and real enthusiasm begins to manifest itself. By this time the newspaper publicity released by the director has captured the public eye and numerous professional acts will volunteer their services. Jacksonville, Florida, in its circus for the unemployed had talent ranging from tap dancing students in local schools to stars of the New York Hippodrome and continental theatres. Many of these were unemployed and the circus provided an emotional release in that it gave them an opportunity for the expression of their art. Some secured short engagements as a result of their appearance. Many citizens without dramatic

It's pretty thrilling when you stand poised in mid-air ready for that breath-taking stunt!



Courtesy Red Cross Courier



The charge for admission will have to be much more than two cents at a benefit circus, but everyone will be glad to pay a generous fee. And a well managed circus means a lot of fun for all!

ability volunteered for other jobs and lost themselves for awhile in the gay hurly-burly of circus life. The nervous tension associated with weeks of unemployment was broken and they were relaxed mentally and physically.

The ultimate objective, a fund to aid unemployment, was materially helped by an advance sale of tickets. Policemen, who usually give tickets, proved most adept in selling them, and the prospective purchaser was so delighted to discover he was not being presented with a parking ticket that he was glad to make the purchase!

The Program

The Jacksonville program printed below is shown, not as a model program, but as an instance of a program that practically evolved itself. A great deal of care must be taken by the director in arranging the time sequence of acts on different parts of the field so that a musical act on the platform will not conflict with band music on the field and vice versa.

Grand Opening—2 P. M.

*Elevation of Aerial Ladder (Star Spangled Banner)
Grand Parade of All Participants*

Platform Acts—In Order of Appearance—2:15 P.M.

Terpsichorean Trippers—Helen Beard School of Dancing (Ten Numbers), of Green Cove Springs
Professor Angelo Gonzolollo—Strong Man—Confederate Park
Tantalizing Tessie and Her Tap Dancers—City Fire Boat
Transylvanian Army on Parade—Troop 15, Boy Scouts of America
Rah-Rah Review—Bagaley School of Dramatics. (Three numbers)
Batty Bicycle Boys—Norwood Playground
Sheldon's Blue Ribbon Chorus of 1931—Sheldon School of Dancing
Buckshot Pete, the Sharpshooter—Norwood Playground
Hula Hula Hattie and Her Hawaiians—Troop 21, Boy Scouts of America
The Volga Boatmen—Troop 40, Boy Scouts of America
Pritiriski and His Komical Kwartet—Lackawanna Playground
William Tell—Norwood Playground
Highland Dance—Jacksonville Tourist Club
Roller Skating Bears—Riverside Playground
Levitatio Lorenzo—Overcomes Gravity—Troop 3, Boy Scouts of America

Field Acts—In Order of Appearance—2:15 P.M.

Concert and Fancy Drill—Edward C. DeSaussure Post No. 9 Drum and Bugle Corps
Equestrian Drill Led by P. W. Taylor on His High School Horse—Taylor Riding School
Calisthenics—Fire Department
Castoria College v. Unicorn University (Football Classic)—Engineering Department
Exhibition of Equine Hurdling—P. W. Taylor Riding School
Figure Marching and Calisthenics—Police Department
Bingville Fire Department—Fire Department
Regulation Drill—Troop 12, Boy Scouts of America
Tattered Tumblers—Lackawanna Playground
Clown Baseball—Liberty Playground
High Pressure Demonstration—Fire Department
Jumping Into the Net—Fire Department
Tactics and Calisthenics—School Boy Safety Patrol—Accompanied by the Recreation Department Drum and Bugle Corps

Tug-of-War—Police Department v. Fire Department
Rajah, the Iron Jawed Man—Interstate Advertising Company
Crisco v. Mazola—Norwood Playground and East Jacksonville Playground (Chariot Race of Ancient Greece)
Three Legged Shinnny Game—East Jacksonville Playground

Circus Ring Acts—In Order of Appearance—2:15 P.M.

Senor Salami and the Barcelon Bull—Engineering Department
Traffic Tangles—Police Department
Indian Idiosyncrasies—Jacksonville Council, Boy Scouts of America
Dare-Devil Daphne, Death Defying Diver—Norwood Playground
Trained Bear Act—Riverside Playground
Isadora, the Irish Elephant and Ikie, her Baby—Willow Branch Playground
Zazarazabelle, the Arkansas Pie-faced Giraffe—DeSoto Playground
Naomi, the Oskosh Ostrich—Riverside Playground
The Galloping Gazoodelumpus—Lackawanna Playground
Whooping Wampus Woofus—Liberty Playground
The Giggling Goops—Confederate Playground
Cantankerous Camels—Norwood Playground
Spark Plug and Halitosis—High School Horses
Wild and Wooly Wizard of the Jungle—DeSoto Playground

Boxing Ring Acts—In Order of Appearance—2:15 P.M.

Negro Battle Royal—Five Caddies from the Municipal Golf Course
Young Siki v. Jax Tar Baby—Two Caddies from the Municipal Golf Course
Tom Sharkey, 97 lbs. v. Fullie Jackson, 100 lbs., Four Rounds
Freddie Bianco, 108 lbs. v. Joe Nassau, 110 lbs., Four Rounds
Barrel Boxing Exhibition—Riverside Playground
Charlie Battle, 112 lbs. v. Julian Jackson, 113 lbs., Four Rounds
Joe Watus, 125 lb. v. Red Turner, 126 lbs., Four Rounds
Wild Willie Whoosis v. Roaring Red Riley—Riverside Playground
Young Burkel v. WHO Four Rounds
Eddie Wilson, 118 lbs. v. Eddie Bass, 117 lbs., Four Rounds
Midget Maloney v. Giant Gordon—City Garage
Tommy McGafferty, 165 lbs. v. Bill Sikes, 168 lbs., Four Rounds
Big Bill Sheffield, 190 lbs. v. Frank Mackery, 192 lbs., Four Rounds
Dick Gore, 145 lbs. v. J. B. Vinzant, 147 lbs., Four Rounds

Walk Around Numbers

All Walk Around Numbers will participate in the parade around the arena at 2 P.M. After that, they may work in the audience and around the field. Straight acts may be burlesqued by "Walk Arounds," but should not in any way be interfered with while being staged. Generally speaking, "Walk Arounds" should work in vacant spots on the field. Remember the show lasts three hours, so you should rest some of the time. Don't use all your ammunition the first hour.

Female and Male Escort—Electric-Water Department
The Strong Pulling Little Dog—Riverside Playground
Maggie and Jiggs—Norwood Playground
Peep Shows—East Jacksonville Playground
Goofy Gazook, the Golfer—Municipal Golf Course
John D., the Golf Player—Building Department
Largest Hot Dog in Captivity—Confederate Playground
Bearded Lady—DeSoto Playground
Half Man, Half Woman—Liberty Playground
Aunt Miranda—Water-Electric Department

(Continued on page 691)

Community Music

During the Depression and After

By AUGUSTUS D. ZANZIG
National Recreation Association



OUR first thought with respect to the possible values of music in the present emergency is likely to be of the need for sustaining and heightening the morale of the people, especially of the unemployed. Along with this thought comes the wish to give employment to the many professional musicians—performers, leaders and teachers—who are out of work and in distress. We are interested, then, in finding out in what ways people, especially, but not only, the unemployed, may be helped to find for themselves in increased measure the happiness and upbuilding satisfactions of singing, playing or listening to music; and also in finding out how capable performers, leaders, and teachers among the unemployed can be selected and helped to find engagements that will bring to them the means of physical relief, and to others, as well as themselves, music's power of giving mental and emotional relief and courage. For the latter benefit, capable musicians who are not among the unemployed will also need to be enlisted.

Some Principles of Procedure

Most unemployed men and women are completely preoccupied—many desperately so—with the hunt for a job and for the bare necessities of life, and with fears for the future. They, and even those who are not in immediate need, are hardly in a mood to sing or play for the love of doing so unless that love is deep and of long standing. The feeling, day after day, of not

Music, with its power to give mental and emotional relief and courage, may be as vital a force now as it was during the war.

being needed or wanted is itself enough to silence the natural urge to sing or play. But it is precisely this demoralizing state of mind that we are trying to dispel. We must see to it that no one is without the bare needs of life; but this having been done, what an achievement it would be if any number of the unemployed could rise to the point of singing or playing in chorus, orchestra, band, or smaller group, or of using in similar ways some of their energy and some of the many hours in which they cannot now effectively seek a job, in acquiring new skills and appreciations or enhancing old ones, if only for the joy of expression and of doing something, anything, well, or of growing in the doing of it! Certain considerations, however, would have to be followed.

1. The opportunities for musical activity would have to be offered with the idea that any persons who have the time might like to take advantage of them. There should not be any special appeal to the unemployed, no segregation of them. The reasons for this are obvious. Ideally, any group would include mothers and other people who are employed as well as people who have no work. Some of the many men and women who are now



The Junior Band in Maywood, Illinois, fostered by the Recreation Department, is helping to dispel gloom!

employed for only two, three, or four days a week are likely to be among the first to respond to the opportunity.

2. Many a person has at some time wished that he or she could learn to sing or play well, or to listen more enjoyably to music, but the pressure of daily work and perhaps of the easy, sensational amusements of the crowd has heretofore kept him from doing so. Now is his opportunity. For him the educational attitude will be effective; the best sort of class procedure will please him, the sort in which the music's the thing, interest is held strong and high, and he can feel himself growing in real musical skill and enjoyment. But for most people the activities offered would have to be regarded and carried on as modes of recreation, though the interest and growth found in the class procedure could be as well and satisfyingly cultivated through this attitude as through the educational one.

3. No kind of instrument or activity is to be despised, no matter how crude it may be, if in any degree it gives or may give to the player or singer the liberation, inspiration and delight for which the best music of every sort is admired. Some people, especially among certain foreign-born groups, will find as much satisfaction in a fretted instrument as others will find in a violin. The thing expressed or striven for, and the quality of the performer's own experience are the important considerations.

4. We certainly want cheerfulness and fun, and some of us may want the inane, devil-may-care

attitude of certain popular songs. But these are not enough. Few of us want only to be tickled or lulled into mere forgetfulness. The unemployed man or woman in distress wants to feel free again, unharassed by doubts and fears, but he wants also to regain his self-respect, to be reminded of the best that is in him. Music can go far in answering this need. So the best folk songs of many different moods, great though simple hymns and choruses, fine, full-flowing tunes like the Bach "Air for the G String," and other music that has in it the beauty and other qualities of fine, upstanding manhood and womanhood will if well presented, have a large place if not the whole place. For within the many fields of the best music, including the best popular music, there is no end of hearty cheer and fun as well as of a deeper happiness. This principle applies also to the qualities of performance and the choice of an instrument. In no other field of expression can a love of the best be attained by so many people as it can be in all things musical, and in no other field is striving for the best more rewarding.

5. In seeking places for musical activities, and organizations to provide them, first consideration should be given to places and agencies already providing them, such as community centers, schools, churches, clubs, and libraries, and community choruses, orchestras and bands. The possibilities of extending and enhancing what is already going on should receive full consideration and action before new places and organizations

are established. An adequate though brief survey of the city's resources of these kinds should be one of the first steps.

6. Where concerts are given, the standards of performers will have to be high because the expectations of listeners everywhere have been raised by the radio and sound-pictures. Capable vocational musicians should be given preference wherever a remunerative engagement is possible.

We shall examine first the field of concerts.

Kinds of Concerts

- I. VOCAL
 - A. Adult choruses, glee clubs, and church choirs, including Negro and foreign-born groups.
 - B. Small groups, including family groups.
 - C. School groups of all kinds.
 - D. Soloists.
- II. INSTRUMENTAL
 - A. Adult orchestras and bands.
 - B. Fretted instrument groups.
 - C. Duos, trios, quartets and other small groups, including family groups.
 - D. School groups of all kinds.
 - E. Organ recitals in churches.
 - F. Other solo recitals.
- III. Combinations of coordinate vocal and instrumental groups or individuals, as in a festival, an opera or operetta, and an organ recital at which a choir also performs.
- IV. Radio and phonograph reproductions.

"No kind of instrument or activity is to be despised if in any degree it gives to the player or singer the liberation, inspiration and delight for which the best music of every sort is admired. For music, like religion, is at best a way of life, not merely a profession. It is a possession."

Places for Concerts

- I. Churches.
- II. Community centers and settlements.
- III. Evening schools and other school buildings.
- IV. Music schools.
- V. Libraries and art museum.
- VI. Theatres and concert halls.
- VII. Clubs and Young Men's and Women's Christian and Hebrew Associations.
- VIII. Armories.
- IX. Shelters and other centers for the unemployed.
- X. Hospitals and other welfare institutions.
- XI. Parks and playgrounds (in warm weather).

Concerts may, of course, take place in connection with other activities or performances such

as lectures, forums, church services or socials, plays, and games. It is important to keep in mind the possibility of having good music in suitable places and suitable amount where people are already gathered for such activities as have just been mentioned, as well as the possibility of having concerts to which people must be specially attracted.

When so many people are unemployed, it should be possible to have better musical performances than ever before, especially in amateur groups. For example, the choirs in churches should now be giving unusually great inspiration to congregations and to people who would come to the church or parish house to hear a special concert. As a matter of fact, many churches have had to curtail their musical offerings because of shortage of funds, a deplorable condition when the strengthening power of music in a church is needed more than at any other time. To give money for physical relief of the unemployed is the primary need, but to sing in a well-directed choir is also a way of helping that it is the privilege of all who can do so to use. This plea for enhancement of existing musical activities can be made with respect to

community choruses, civic orchestras, band concerts, and every other good sort of musical endeavor. Opportunities to broadcast through local radio stations may not only provide much-needed money for paid performers, but they should be sought for amateur musical groups as an additional incentive for keeping interest and effort on a high level.

Participation in Musical Activities

We are here considering opportunities for people to sing or play for the love of it. All the activities referred to in connection with concerts, except, perhaps, solo recitals, are possible; and in addition there is community singing and the informal singing of smaller groups, and also group instruction in singing ("voice production") and in playing. In the latter may be included class lessons in piano, in any of the orchestra or band instruments, and in fretted instruments such as the guitar, mandolin, banjo, and ukulele. The better instruments should, of course, receive the greater support. A recent publication has made group instruction in orchestra and band instruments without question an activity suited to the community recreation program. It is the



Courtesy San Francisco Playground Commission

Church and Dyke's Modern Orchestra Training Series published by C. C. Birchard and Company, 221 Columbus Avenue, Boston. The manual very clearly describes processes that any intelligent musician who knows at least the elementary steps in learning each instrument can readily carry on. A band training series is now being prepared. These books make it possible for people of any age from 5 to 85 to start learning to play in an orchestra or band by doing so at the first meeting. The social and play attitudes that are looked for in any recreational activity are here in full measure from the very start. They are, and continue to be, the principal conditions or incentives for all the learning that takes place. Given a good leader (there are now many in the public schools of all parts of the country), a good pianist, and the instruments, the development of an orchestra or band is as certain and satisfying a recreational enterprise as can be found. Information as to the purchase of instruments can be secured through the National Recreation Association. Reliable dealers in them will offer special rates and easy payment plans for recreational as for school groups.

Festivals

Now is the time for festivals! Let the valor and joy that we associate with the American spirit have every possible encouragement. The usual sort of festival given by a chorus, often comprised of a number of smaller choruses or choirs or both, and an orchestra; the festival of

Festivals which may, if desired, combine singing, dancing and playing, "are like a breath of spring in the long winter of our depression." A festival may be very simple and yet very effective.

dancing as well as singing and playing, such as was common in "the spacious days of Queen Elizabeth"; the international festival which is also made up of dancing as well as singing and playing, and adds to these, through the costumes of different nationalities, a

wealth of color and design that are like a breath of spring in the long winter of our depression; and the 7-day festival that a celebration of National Music Week may be—any or every one of these kinds of festivals is worth all the work and enthusiasm and valor that the leaders in it will have to give it in these times. Proceeds from admission charges could be turned over to the unemployment relief fund. It may be a simple affair and yet very effective, for even the singing of a single song may be as festive an expression as can be. Let us have such expressions of an American spirit, generous, free, and beauty-loving, that is not to be cramped or soured by any depression.

This attitude will be especially appropriate this year because of the George Washington Bicentenary. Suggestions for George Washington plays, festivals, and pageants appropriate for clubs, churches, schools, recreation centers, as well as some for the whole community, can be secured without charge from the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, Washington, D. C. That Commission has published, among other things, a very interesting booklet on "The Music of George Washington's Time" which includes tunes that can set anyone singing or dancing, no matter how old or blue

he thinks he is. A larger book published by the Commission and entitled "Music from the Days of George Washington" contains additional music. The Commission can also supply without charge the books and vocal music for a George Washington Masque written by Percy MacKaye, which involves an orchestra as well as a chorus, many speaking parts, dancing, and children as well as adults. The National Recreation Association has published a pageant-play "In the Hearrs of His Countrymen" by Marion Holbrook, that can be purchased for 25 cents. Some of the music publishers have issued George Washington songs, cantatas and musical plays, the best of which is an operetta in three scenes entitled "Mount Vernon," published by the Oliver Ditson Co., of Boston. The Bicentennial celebrations are appropriate at any time during the entire year. Music Week celebrations might well be devoted largely to associations with the "father of our country," who was himself a lover and patron of music, but any good music that is American in composition or in spirit—any great music, however simple it may be—may be appropriate. This year is also the 100th anniversary of the writing of "America." Now is the time to set out in the music-making that will find its climax in Music Week, May 1st to 7th! Further suggestions for Music Week celebrations can be secured from the National Music Week Committee at 45 West 45th Street, New York, or from Music Service of the National Recreation Association.

Securing Leaders

We will have to find the best leaders available, because the main dependence of any group musical enterprise will be on them, and we should look first among the unemployed. We may find there some good professional musicians capable of the particular kind or kinds of leadership needed. And we may find such capability also among musical amateurs who are out of work. Many an amateur has unsuspected potentiality for leadership which, through a brief course of training and, perhaps, some continued guidance, could be well developed. But before we look for leaders we must find one or more persons—a personnel committee—capable of selecting them.

Obviously, the leader of any group should have attractive social and executive qualities and force which need not here be described, and he should know or learn enough about the technique of conducting to lead the kind of activity for which he is needed. But having these requirements, his

most valuable quality will be a real love and understanding of music that has been gained through much experience of the best music, at least the best music for the kind of activity he is to lead. Without this he may succeed in a certain sort of community singing, he may be more successful than one who has this quality in fine measure but is lacking in some other important quality, but his success will certainly be greater if he has it. For music, like religion, is at best a way of life, not merely a profession. It is a *possession*. The chief purpose of conducting is to put each individual in the fullest possession possible of his own capacity to feel and understand the music and to express himself through it, and that is done mainly through example or contagion. If the person who can carry out that purpose is among the unemployed, he should be engaged to do so. Otherwise, let him be sought elsewhere.

In the November and December (1931) issues of the Music Supervisors' Journal, which reaches most of the 17,000 school music teachers of this country, a plea for contributions in leadership by these trained people was given prominent place and should help in making the services of the best of them available for community music. Capable leaders among church organists and choirmasters and other employed musicians should also be available; and again, there are the good musical amateurs to be considered as possible leaders. The personnel committee should be sympathetic and tactful, but its primary duty is to choose the leaders who will be of the most benefit to the people in their charge. No other consideration should be allowed to determine their choice.

There should be offered in the community one or more courses in musical leadership, designed especially for actual and prospective leaders of the various kinds of community musical activities. One such course should be given in the leadership of children's musical activities. In New York City several men and women registered at the Unemployment Relief Agencies have been given employment, with payment from the relief funds, as music specialists on the city playgrounds and at a number of Boys' Clubs, and a special course to prepare or advance them for such work was arranged for them. Information regarding the planning and administration of such courses can be secured from Music Service of the National Recreation Association.

The remuneration of leaders of adult amateur choruses, orchestras, and bands ranges from \$5.00 to \$55.00 a rehearsal depending on the experience, standing and demand of the leader and the standing and standards of the group. The most common rates are between \$10.00 and \$25.00. But where unemployment relief funds are used a rehearsal might be regarded as a day's work at \$5.00 a day. Leadership of community singing and of children's groups would under the same circumstances have to be put on a scantier financial basis. Music teachers and other employed musicians and amateurs should be willing to give their services without charge. Monetary contributions are not the only kind to be expected and appreciated in the present emergency.

Securing Concert and Festival Performers

A concert committee, the one which we have called the personnel committee, should establish a community concert bureau for the purposes of selecting singers and players for such concerts as have been listed, keeping a record of places and times where and when the concerts may be given, and seeing to it that proper and complete arrangements are made for each concert. The performers will be selected first from among the unemployed, and when the concerts are given without charge in hospitals, settlements, or other welfare institutions, or at centers to which many of the unemployed are attracted, remuneration might well be given from the city's unemployment relief fund. The concert bureau could also arrange for performances by unemployed musicians for which a small admission charge is made, avoiding engagements that might deprive other musicians of work that they would otherwise be asked to do. Among these performances might be concerts for children in the schools, for the people of a neighborhood in a community center, a Y.M.C.A., or a similar center, or at a recess time for the workers in an industrial or commercial establishment. A chorus or symphony orchestra might be formed especially for such concerts.

In a recreation day shelter for the unemployed

in Montreal daily concerts are given by individuals and groups of the men themselves, about 30 of them taking part each day. The superintendent of a large shelter of this kind in Philadelphia has arranged not only for musical performances at the shelter by some of the men themselves, but he has also helped them to find remunerative engagements outside.

When churches have had to curtail their choral activities because of lack of funds, it would seem entirely legitimate to use money from the city's relief fund to pay capable persons to sing in church choirs. Furthermore, some or all of the members of a chorus especially formed to take part in a community festival may, if they are



Courtesy San Francisco Playground Commission

Children's rhythm bands provide a happy start on the road leading to permanent satisfactions.

among the investigated needy, receive a weekly compensation from the city's relief fund during the period of preparation; their efforts, which would be arduous enough, to be regarded as "made work" that is as important as any other of the non-profit making jobs that have been devised for the unemployed. The festival would involve an orchestra, too, and it could also require the making of costumes (more "made work" that is good to do). The expenses of equipment, special leadership, rental, and all other needs other than wages for the needy participants could probably be provided for through charges for admission to two or more performances of the festival. Many persons not among the needy

should be willing to take full part in the work of the chorus without remuneration, their singing being another contribution to relief of the unemployed. If the festival were to have the civic and national significance of a George Washington celebration it would seem unquestionably to warrant support from the relief fund, but even if it were only the fine communal expression of joy and strength of spirit that any musical festival should be, it would still be a very valuable civic enterprise.

The participation of employed amateurs in other concerts could also be regarded as needed contributions by them to the work of relief.

Poster Publicity

Posters describing opportunities, free or at nominal cost, to sing, play, or listen to music should be conspicuously placed in non-commercial unemployment offices, relief registration offices, libraries, settlement houses, community centers, clinics and hospitals. These posters will probably describe recreational opportunities of several other kinds also.

Organization for the Present and Future

In carrying out such suggestions as have been given, the need for knowledge of existing resources and of opportunities for their use, and for arrangements to make the best of the opportunities, calls for collaboration between persons representing the various kinds of agencies, civic, educational, recreational and religious, in whose interests or work music has or may have a place. There might be an independent music committee for the community, or it might be a committee like one in New York City "for the constructive use of enforced leisure" which includes music among its interests and which is itself a sub-committee of the Coordinating Committee for Unemployment Relief.

Whatever form or place it may take, it should be regarded as not only for the present emergency but for continued service throughout the years. It will be building for the future. In all the relief work we are inclined to take a negative attitude, a desire to shield the needy and get out of the present trouble ourselves. Into what we shall go is a question that is by most of us scarcely considered except as a kind of dream of

"I believe there should be a more general study of music. It should be regarded less professionally and more educationally. It should be a factor in all general education, just as it was in ancient Greece, where children were obliged to study it as a part of school life. It should be looked on as a factor in the lives of all people, a great developing influence, not as something set apart for the few who are exceptionally endowed." — *Ignace Jan Paderewski.*

a return to where we were before the trouble struck us. It would be very stimulating if we could see and take hold of opportunities not only to share in the relief of the distressed but also to contribute to some enduring endeavors for making the conditions of life better

than they have ever been. It was largely the purpose of gaining some permanent good, of helping to make a better world, that aroused and sustained our strongly positive attitude during the World War, and opened our purses.

The future of music is not one of the major concerns of our civilization, but even a music committee could give an impressive example of a forward-looking and upbuilding attitude in its work. Wherever music is taught in the public schools there should be adequate and attractive opportunity for continued experience in all forms of musical activity from the kindergarten through adult life. In addition to good church choirs, other choruses, glee clubs, instrumental groups, informal singing, every community of about 10,000 or more people should possess a good civic chorus, a symphony orchestra, and good outdoor band concerts in the warm weather, and regard these as it regards possession of a public library, a beautiful park, or a stately public building—as tokens of the spirit and dignity of the people. And all this musical endeavor, especially the work of the schools, should find its happiest results in an increasing amount of good singing and playing in homes. A committee that undertakes to aid in starting and maintaining such projects is engaged not only for a short period; it has before it the work of years.

"Communities throughout the country have many splendid, established facilities for helping old and young toward an understanding and love for music and the arts. During this difficult period they should be careful to maintain such services.

"In times of stress such as the present, all people need the inspiration of learning something new, of hearing good music, of expressing their ideals in some tangible form. . . . They can momentarily escape from what seem to be difficult problems in the joy of creative work."

—LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI.

A Municipal Hiking Club Goes to the Country

A hiking club in a southern city makes a surprising discovery.

By DOROTHEA NELSON

Superintendent of Recreation, Louisville, Kentucky

have found, however, that the chief attrac-

WE hikers of Louis-

ville are gathered together primarily to walk into the country and enjoy this delightful form of recreation, but we have unconsciously turned out to be a missionary force welcomed by the rural groups and countryside as harbingers of happy social hours.

When we organized the Louisville Municipal Hiking Club it proved difficult to find small towns in the surrounding district of Louisville which would serve as objectives for our hikes of five or six miles, so we hit upon the idea of securing a list of the county schools and parent-teacher associations and among them finding our hosts. The plan consisted of writing some of these people a month before the hike was to be held and asking them if they would furnish supper for the hikers at 50 cents apiece. The responses were slow at first as these officials knew little of our group, the number to expect and the certainty of our coming. At the present time, however, our plan of ending our hikes at country school houses and churches has been so successful that we receive more invitations than we can accept, and our hosts have had such good times that they are among our best publicity agents.

The hiking group, which sallies forth every week, has grown from about 30 to an average of 50, making it worth while for the Ladies' Aid of a country church or the parent-teacher association of a rural school to invite us, as they can make \$15 or \$20 for their organization. We

tion is not the money earned but the social atmosphere which the hikers create by giving a good time to the local groups who assemble on Saturday night.

The Procedure

In carrying out our program, we write to a school and ask if we may come on specific Saturdays during the month. When we have received our response, we list the school as our destination and route our hike accordingly. We use busses which meet at a central place each Saturday at 2:30, ride a distance into the country in the bus and then walk five or six

miles while the bus goes on to our destination. We have supper and then we hold an hour of social games in which we gradually induce the local people to enter. The country surrounding Louisville is very rural with a number of schools around which the community logically gathers for special occasions. We frequently stay until 10 or 11 o'clock at night telling stories and playing games. Very often, the people in these small communities join us when they know we are going to some nearby school and travel a number of miles to go from one schoolhouse to the other.

For the hikers from the city, this is a refreshing and delightful form of social interchange. It stimulates them and is conducive to greater participation in a more simple and happy form of recreation than the stereotyped social dancing. They return in a much happier frame of mind, too, because they have helped give other people



Much interest is added to hikes by the introduction of nature activities or by stopping occasionally to build a fire.

a good time and it is surprising what a congenial, intimate feeling pervades the group because it is giving service.

It is not customary for large groups to go back into the brambles and thick hills which surround Salt River and the Ohio River country, but when we venture there even the moonshiners do not withdraw into their cabins for they have learned to recognize us. It is interesting to see the "stand-offish" attitudes fade after an hour of playing games. A number of the bystanders contribute their own interpretation of the games and show us old variations which we have not known. Especially is this true of square dancing and circle games. Some of the natives do not "hold" for social dancing and so our ingenuity is often taxed. They are anxious to "carry" us to their part of the country and show us what a good time we can have with them, so we are never lacking for a place to end our hikes. In the more or less conventional social life of the city these jaunts into the country are exceedingly refreshing.

Rules for a Successful Hike

There are a few rules of conduct we have found essential if we are to continue to receive

invitations to the country and to have a successful club. These follow briefly:

(1) Respect property and customs and give no offense to the religious and social traditions.

(2) Always go regardless of weather and give your guarantee of at least 25 people. If you fail to appear, it is difficult to secure another invitation.

(3) Allow only adults to come as distances and social arrangements are hard to adjust for children.

(4) Print your schedule far enough in advance and have a large mailing list, but do not have a compulsory membership.

(5) Make the club self-supporting by having each individual pay his share of the expenses for transportation and supper.

(6) Have a different leader each week representing some particular business or profession as this encourages a variety of people to come and makes possible a more personal invitation to a separate group each week.

(7) Hike partly in the open and partly cross-country, and have a leader go with you to scout hike.



Photograph by Davis Day

Organizing a Bowling Program

By JOHN FOX

Superintendent of Recreation
Millburn, N. J.

THE Township of Millburn, New Jersey, has a population of 8,500 people. After fourteen months of a bowling program inaugurated by the Department of Public Recreation, 240 individuals have become enthusiastic bowlers in four adult bowling leagues composed of thirty teams.



the recreation bowling league. The managers readily assented to this, and the program was under way.

Before play was begun an equalization meeting was held when the relative bowling strength was proportioned as much as possible. Each of the teams was allowed to assign

In March, 1930, the newly organized recreation department started its program. No previous work had been done in the organization of adults in any kind of league competition. In the fall with the problem of organizing winter recreation for the first year, the Recreation Department considered bowling among other projects. There were no bowling alleys in town, the nearest ones being two miles away in Springfield. There was, however, a Millburn 5-man team which bowled in an inter-city league and which used the Springfield alleys.

This team formed the nucleus of the program. The captain of the team, approached during the summer on the subject of helping to organize a league in the fall, said he didn't believe it could be done; first, because there were no alleys, and second, because nothing like it had ever been attempted before in Millburn and he was afraid people would not go out of town to bowl in a league. He did, however, promise he would help in an attempt to organize, and at the final meeting of the men's playground ball league for men over twenty-five years of age he suggested that each of the eight basketball teams enter a team in

sign one player from the already existing bowling team which bowled in the inter-city league. Four bowling alleys were engaged in Springfield for one evening a week from 7:00 to 12:00 P. M. One shift of fourteen teams bowled two matches from 7:00 to 9:30 o'clock, when the other four teams took the alleys for their matches which lasted until midnight. With the township Mayor throwing the first ball, the league was under way, and four complete round robins were bowled, the league beginning October 5th and lasting until April 10th.

The rules and methods adopted for the organization may have had something to do with the league's success. The outstanding feature was the fact that the money prizes which prevail in most bowling leagues were voted down and bowling was engaged in for the fun and entertainment it provides. The alley owner charged the league \$20. for the alleys and each man was assessed 75 cents per evening for a three game match. In this way a sizable treasury of approximately \$250 was created which was sufficient for a splendid banquet at the close of the season. Each bowler was given a free ticket to the banquet

provided he had bowled in three-fourths of the games. The gold, silver and bronze medal awards given cost the league approximately \$50. Then came the thought there must be other people in Millburn who would like to bowl though they perhaps were not expert enough for the existing men's leagues. Accordingly, Men's B League was organized to which the players literally flocked. Eighteen teams were selected and play began.

It was found, however, that there were still more who wanted to bowl so a Men's C League was formed to take care of them. Because of the fact that adequate alleys were not available this league was limited to sixteen teams.

In 1930 the Recreation Department attempted to form a women's league but was not successful because there were very few women who knew how to bowl. Accordingly a class was started at which instruction was given. Four women enrolled at the opening session but the class gradually increased in number until twenty were bowling regularly when the class closed the following spring. This fall, with the women in the previous year's class serving as a nucleus, a league has been organized composed of eight women's teams. Bowling instructors were present for the first few weeks to teach the women beginning the rudiments of the game. At the present time the interest and enthusiasm of the women for bowling is very high, and so popular has the game become that two bowling establishments have been opened in Millburn.

The Rules

Practically the same rules apply to all the leagues. They are as follows:

1. The first ball counts. There shall be no practice balls.

2. All players to be eligible for any award and to have expenses paid for banquet must bowl at least three quarters of all games, including the last three. Any player who does not

bowl the required amount may attend banquet but must pay own way. Each team may send five bowlers to the banquet.

3. Gold medals will be awarded to championship team and to team rolling highest single score of season; silver medals to second-place team in league standing; bronze medals to third. Gold medals will be awarded to the highest individual averages in five different flights. Gold medals for highest individual score on alleys 1 and 2 and alleys 3 and 4, and one for a hidden prize.

4. Each team shall submit to the Recreation Department their members who are qualified to roll, and no person not listed will be allowed to compete. Players may be substituted on all teams until January 1, 1932, when the final list must be in.

5. Foul Line rule must be observed. The league treasurer will appoint a judge to call fouls. The judge will be paid 25 cents for a match of three games on all four alleys.

6. Games will start promptly at 7 P. M. and 9:30 P. M. Bowlers delayed later than starting time will be credited with ten (10) pins for each frame, 100 pins being allowed for an absent member. In the women's league, the number of pins allowed for an absent member shall be the same as that scored by the lowest player on the opposing team.

7. League entry fees will be returned at close of season providing team satisfactorily completes schedule.

8. Each captain shall be responsible for collecting 65 cents from each of his competing players and must turn it over to the Treasurer at the start of the match.

9. If a player wishes to switch from one team to another, he must secure a written release from his manager and then be registered by the manager of the team of his choice with the Recreation Department.

10. One week after completing the schedule a

A postal card which contains the blank forms necessary to report team scores is given to the competing teams by the Secretary at the time of the match. This report is then mailed to the Secretary.

DATE _____				
TEAM _____				TEAM _____
TOTALS				TOTALS
CAPTAIN _____				CAPTAIN _____

Continued on page 691

World at Play



Parks such as Winona County's are invaluable contributions to our rural life.

A Gift To Winona County

In 1925 the Board of County Commissioners of Winona County, Minnesota, accepted a gift from Herbert C. Garvin of twenty-seven acres in Warren Township. The property, to be known as the Farmers Community Park, was, it was designated, to be used for the benefit of the Winona County Farm Bureau Association and residents of Winona County as a county park and recreation grounds. The County Farm Bureau was to serve as custodian of the property. The park is well equipped for recreation containing as it does an athletic field, baseball diamonds, wading pool, two children's playgrounds, horseshoe pitching courts and similar facilities. It serves a large number of people through its picnic facilities consisting of eight picnic places, two large brick ovens and six concrete and steel ovens. Thousands of people each year attend the picnics held under the auspices of the Winona County Farm Bureau.

A Home Talent Exhibit

Proof that the Westchester County Recreation Commission has placed fine arts in the front rank with other recreational interests was found in the first annual exhibit of the Westchester County Arts and Crafts Guild held November 23rd to December 6th. The exhibit included nearly 700 works of art, the result of the work of residents of the county.

There were oil paintings, water colors, drawings, prints, sculpture, pastels, miniatures, ceramics, fabrics and designs, jewelry, hook rugs, bowls and vases, and many other articles.

New Activities In Pontiac

In spite of a decrease in staff personnel of one-third, and in funds available of more than \$3000, more than ten new activities were added to the program maintained last year by the Division of Recreation in Pontiac, Michigan. The entire program was conducted at a cost to the tax payer of less than 10 cents per thousand of assessed valuation.

Portland's Recreation Program Grows

In 1923 Portland, Oregon, had nineteen public playgrounds with an attendance for the season of 348,321. The city now has twenty-four recreation centers with an attendance for the past summer of well over 1,000,000. In 1923 there were fifteen public tennis courts; there are now fifty-nine, the majority of which are standard hard-surfaced courts and many of them are lighted for night play. In 1923 two swimming pools were in existence with an attendance of 62,088. At the present time there are seven plunges with an attendance for the past summer of more than 750,000, and plans are being made for additional plunges.

and also for aquatic service on the Willamette River. Recent new facilities include two well located district playing fields, an adult center and a new combination bath house and community center. Through an arrangement with the public schools the Park Department in charge of the work is promoting an increased program of recreational services for adults at school centers.

An Interesting Type of Wading Pool—Elizabeth Park, maintained by the Wayne County, Michigan, Park Commission, has a new wading pool with unique features. It is of irregular shape, winding among the trees surrounding it and in the center is an island. The pool is 117 feet across and has a minimum depth of 18 inches. Although the water in the pool is already chlorinated, it is further disinfected to guard against infection and is changed daily. For picnics in the park there are 62 field stoves and hundreds of tables and benches. There is also a community house and nursery where children may be left in charge of the matron.

Fun Night at the County Center—A huge play night in Westchester County's center—

the first of a series of weekly fun nights— was staged on January 25th when young and old, men and women, were invited to take part in an informal program of sports, games and dances. The entire building was given over to various play activities, no fees being charged for the use of facilities. The main floor of the center, the arena which has seen championship tennis matches, grand opera performances by the Metropolitan Opera Company, basketball tournaments and home shows, became the scene of ping pong competitions, volley ball, deck shuffle board, ring toss, Badminton, and other games. The great downstairs auditorium, recently the setting for Westchester's first arts and crafts exhibition attracting over six hundred exhibits, provided the setting for archery practice. Upstairs in the little theater those wishing to dance had an opportunity to take part in early American dances. For the more sober-minded games of checkers and chess were offered in miscellaneous rooms at the center.

The center has housed all the higher forms of recreation—music, opera, art and dancing—but the play night is the first time it has been used exclusively for a fun program.

The Child and Play

By JAMES EDWARD ROGERS

Throughout the discussions of the many committees reporting at the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection was the theme of the child's play life and the importance of play.

This theme as it was expressed again and again, has been woven into a book, "THE CHILD AND PLAY," which will be off the press about April 5th.

The chapters cover important phases in the field of child life: Play in the Home; Play Outside the Home; Play in the Neighborhood and Community; the School and Play; Municipal Recreation, and Recreation Leadership. The book also presents findings under such titles as: Why Children Play; the Challenge of a New Age, and Children's Play, Today and Tomorrow.

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

315 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Baseball in Milwaukee—The Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Municipal Amateur Athletic Association, conducted by the Extension Department of the Milwaukee Public Schools, in making its annual report for 1931, states that during this year baseball had the biggest year of its history. Records were broken in attendance and in the number of players registered, and in the number of teams entered. The games were watched by 1,274,000 spectators, an increase of 323,000 over last year, and 7,624 players were enrolled with 454 teams. Other sports in the program of the association were basketball, lawn bowling, cross country running, canoeing, curling, cycling, football, hiking, horseshoe pitching, indoor baseball, ice hockey, ice skating, skiing, soccer, roller skating, swimming, indoor and out-of-doors, tennis, track and field, and volley ball.

Baseball Leagues in Boston—The success of the city-wide baseball leagues fostered by the Boston Park Department is evidenced by the increase of registered teams from 290 in 1930 to 537 in 1931. Three years ago an extensive canvass of athletic clubs in each neighborhood hangout, club rooms, street corners and social organizations was necessary before teams could be persuaded to give up their system of independent game planning. That in 1931 practically every team using municipal diamonds was not only satisfied to play under the Park Department supervision but made application voluntarily for a place in the park league, indicates the confidence of the players in the new system of city-wide municipal sport organization. "Nearly two hundred of the teams were independent street corner groups to whom a program of this kind has been a lifesaver in the restless, unnatural and unsatisfactory conditions into which the present unemployment crisis has forced them."

Industrial Athletics in Oakland—The Industrial Athletic Association of Greater Oakland, sponsored by the Oakland, California Recreation Department, reports that membership and activities have been greatly increased. Membership now includes representatives from 60 firms and industrial plants. Among the activities are basket ball, volley ball, baseball, tennis, crew practice, ice skating, swimming and gymnasium classes for both men and women. For men, the program includes a golf tournament, a track meet, horseshoe tournament, ice hockey, and a bowling tournament. An outstanding event of the season was the Eleventh Annual Sports Carnival held in

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the municipal auditorium with brilliantly decorated floats, and championship teams followed by a series of nine sport events delighted 10,000 spectators in the arena.

Mid-West Physical Education Convention.

—The annual convention of the Mid-West Physical Education Association will be held in Columbus, Ohio, March 30th to April 2nd. Demonstrations of class work will be a feature. There will also be a Mary Wigman dance recital and reception on Thursday night. Further information may be secured from Mr. H. S. Wood, Ohio State University, Columbus.

The Child and Nature Interests.—The October issue of *Progressive Education*, devoted to the child and science, is one which will be of interest to recreation workers. It shows through a number of articles the importance of utilizing the child's interest in his environment to give him information on nature activities and elementary science. Some of the articles are: "Exploring Our Environment"; "Gateways to Science"; "Adventures in Beauty"; "Earth Lore and the Child"; "The Humanism of Science"; "A Unified Science Program," and "Preparing the Child for Science." Copies of the magazine may be secured from Progressive Education Association, Washington, D. C.

Good Times for Mother's Day

HERE is an opportunity for daughters to entertain their mothers in a number of ways. If a banquet is desired, here are new ideas for conducting it cleverly. If it is to be a party, there are suggestions which will help make the occasion a gay affair. There is also an amusing and entertaining play.

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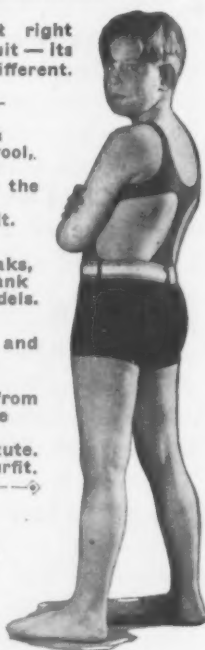
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Our National Forests.—The report of the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture for the year ending June 30, 1931, shows a tremendous growth in the use of national forests. Since 1916 the number of visitors has increased more than tenfold. For the calendar year ending 1930 the estimated number of visitors was 31,904,452; a slight increase from the preceding year. It included 326,826 special use permittees and guests, 1,330,610 hotel and resort guests, 1,980,736 campers, 3,272,680 picknickers, and 24,993,600 transient motorists.

The provision of 156 additional improved camp grounds during the year has increased the total to 1,731. The total cost of this system of national forest public camp grounds to December 31, 1930, was \$383,740, of which \$52,601 was contributed by public and private cooperators in cash, material, and labor.

Niels Bukh Demonstration.—On November 24th Niels Bukh, President of the Ollerup People's College of Denmark, presented a group of his students in a demonstration at the College of the City of New York. The program consisted of a demonstration of women's and of men's fundamental gymnastics, "position gymnastics," singing games for girls, advanced gymnastics, apparatus activities and tumbling, Danish folk dances in old national costumes, Danish part songs and a fundamental consisting of a march, salute and song. The joy with which the students entered into the folk dances was particularly inspiring. Mr. Bukh's demonstrations are always of great interest and create much enthusiasm.

A Weight and Height Chart.—The Office of Education of the United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., has issued a blank by means of which the record of a child's growth in height and weight may be kept through his school years. Full directions are given on the chart for recording the information. Dr. J. F. Rogers, who prepared the chart, points out that those who are looking for a "scientific" (in the sense of exact) means of determining whether a child is of the "right" height or weight for his age, will be disappointed. It is possible, however, that with carefully kept charts extending over the school period we may learn much regarding what is to be expected along these lines. The record forms may be secured for one and one-half cents each, whether in small or large lots.

Increasing Physical Fitness.—Recent tests at Barnard College, New York, reveal that the girl who will graduate in 1935 is more than one-half inch taller than the graduate of 1925; that she not only weighs a little more and has a stronger grip but also has a larger lung capacity and a greater chest expansion than her fellow student of a decade ago.

American Physical Education Association to Hold Conventions.—The thirty-seventh annual convention of the American Physical Education Association will be held in Philadelphia, April 19-23. On the 19th and 20th there will be visits to schools and other places of interest in and around Philadelphia. The convention will be officially opened at Wednesday noon and will end Friday night. Additional information can be secured from Mr. Alvin L. King, Grant Building, 17th and Pine Streets, Philadelphia.

Training in Journalism.—The Bergen Street Playground of Newark, New Jersey, publishes a paper known as "The Sprinkler" which the playground boys and girls themselves issue each month. An interesting note in the June number tells of the purchase by the playground of a set of Collier's Encyclopedia and a Popular Science Library of ten volumes. "These are at the disposal of anyone in the playground who may be interested in using them. We hope you will all take advantage of this splendid chance offered you right here on your playground and be proud to keep these books in excellent condition. If at any time you would like to read, go into the recreation room and read where it is quiet and cool."

A City Plans Ahead.—Irvington, New Jersey, ranks high among the cities developing a recreation program under a definite plan. The city has sold the frontage of one of its playgrounds located on the main business street, receiving enough money to purchase an inter-block tract contiguous to the high school athletic field. The tract sold measured 200 by 120 feet. The new playground is 300 by 500 feet.

Saving the City's Money.—Like members of a large family pitching in to get the chores done, residents of Leominster, Massachusetts, this Fall donned old clothes, rolled up their sleeves, and in four hours completed about \$2,000 worth of work at the Leominster Center playground. As "white collar" workers and laborers vied with each other in planting

Last Call on Tickets for the Olympic Games

- Delegates desiring to have seats for the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games, Saturday, July 30, should send their orders immediately to Raymond Hoyt, Superintendent of Recreation, City Hall, Los Angeles, California.

These reserved seats will not be held after March 15.

The cost of the tickets is \$3. each. Money should be sent with the application.

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trees, grading a baseball field and trimming shrubbery, women of the town assisted by furnishing refreshments to the men who were donating their Saturday afternoon for the project. Besides grading the baseball field, the public-spirited citizens built a wall on the edge of a swampy part of the playground which will eventually be made into a skating rink. One of the last tasks performed by the volunteer laborers was the erection of playground apparatus. Free bus transportation was provided the workers from the center of

the town, and the work was done under the auspices of the Community Recreation Association. One of the tasks, that of cutting down the trees on part of the playground, proved a boon to the unemployed as all the wood cut was sawed into stove lengths by a sawing machine for the use of the unemployed. A local contractor donated the use of a steam shovel and its operator. Town trucks with regular drivers were used in hauling loam from the new tennis courts to various parts of the field.

A Preschool Class.—One of the new features of the program of the Miami Beach, Florida, Recreation Department is a class for preschool children which will be in charge of an experienced teacher who will give instruction in sand and clay modeling and other handcraft work. There will also be a program of storytelling and games for small children. No charge will be made for this class.

Recreation and Sex Education.—At a recent meeting of the executives of the national boys' work agencies in New York City, Dr. Benjamin C. Gruenberg urged the importance of bringing boys and girls together in recreational activities. This he held to be the most important type of sex education. Early in life, he said, boys and girls should engage in activities in which they have a common interest. At times they naturally want to do things separately and sufficient freedom for this should be allowed. Dr. Gruenberg has far more faith in the understanding of the opposite sex that comes naturally in play activities at the playgrounds, camps and in like situations than he has in any formal sex education.

To Protect Children.—The New Jersey Congress of Parents and Teachers by resolution has opposed the exploitation of children for "show-off" purposes and has taken a stand as disapproving of small children taking part in evening performances, amateur nights, baby parades, and general advertising schemes.

Pocono Study Tours for 1932.—Hiking, bicycling, and mountain climbing in the loveliest parts of Denmark, Finland, Germany and Austria—these are a few of the attractions offered by the Pocono Study Tours in planning a three months' trip abroad in the spring and early summer. The plan offers young people of moderate means and cultural interests an opportunity to visit Europe under competent leadership and to gain first-hand information about recreation in a number of

European countries. The trip has been planned especially for young men and women between the ages of eighteen and thirty and the cost will be \$390. The party will sail from New York on April 8th under the leadership of Dr. Jay B. Nash. Further information may be secured from Dr. Nash at New York University or from Mr. S. A. Mathiasen, Pocono Study Tours, 55 West 42nd Street, New York City.

Community Music Developments.—Baltimore has a newly organized Negro chorus of 250 mixed voices, which during the latter part of February will appear in a joint concert with the Negro symphony orchestra organized two years ago under the sponsorship of Frederick R. Huber, Municipal Director of Music, who is also sponsoring the chorus. The orchestra has a membership of 85 men. Last year a municipal appropriation of \$1,500 was made for the orchestra. An audience of 3,500 people heard the first concert given on December 14th by the Saginaw, Michigan, Oratorio Society sponsored by the Department of Recreation. The soloists and the leader gave their services and there was no admission charge. The concert has done much to bring the work of the Department of Recreation very favorably before the public. In Cincinnati, Ohio, two orchestras have been combined into one civic symphonic orchestra of ninety pieces, and there are four new community orchestras.

The Department of Public Recreation of Millburn, New Jersey, has organized violin classes limited to five pupils each who pay 50 cents for three-quarters of an hour instruction. This money is paid directly to the instructor. Dancing classes have been organized on the same basis.

Cooperation Between City Departments.—The Board of Education and the Department of Municipal Recreation of the Board of Park Commissioners, Evansville, Indiana, are conducting school centers under a splendid plan of cooperation. The Board of Education is supplying fifteen school gymnasiums and all supplies such as balls, nets, and mats free of charge to the Recreation Department. The school custodians are donating their services. The only cost to the Recreation Department is the salary of the directors.

Southern Physical Education Association to Meet.—The meeting of the Southern Physical

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children off
the streets"*



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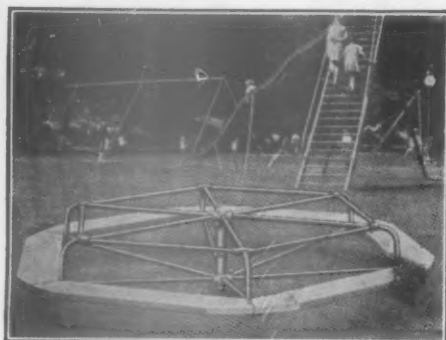
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Education Association will be held in Jacksonville, Florida, March 30—April 1, 1932. The opening meeting on the evening of March 30th will be preceded by an informal reception with grand march and dancing. In addition to the addresses and round table discussions, there will be a number of demonstrations of games and rhythmic activities.

Children's Books.—Speaking at the annual exhibition of children's books conducted by the Child Study Association of America, Mrs. Anne T. Eaton, book reviewer and storyteller, said that since there is so little magic in the world a welcome should be given stories which make magic. All forms of imaginative literature stretch the mind and are therefore valuable. Good literature, it was suggested, should be put where it will be "stumbled upon" by the child.



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Roller Skating Contests

(Continued from page 661)

(8) *Long Distance Race.* Skate from one point to another one a long distance away.

Boys under 12 years and not over 63"

2-skate race, 75 yards.

3-legged race, 50 yards.

1-skate race, 50 yards.

Home-made scooter race, 50 yards.

Jr. Boys under 15 years and not over 66"

2-skate race, 220 yards.

Sculling backwards race, 50 yards.

2-skate coasting, 50 ft. run.

50 yard push, boys without skates.

Pushing boys on skates.

Girls under 12 years

2-skate race, 50 yards.

1-skate race, 50 yards.

Junior Girls under 15 years

2-skate race, 100 yards.

1-skate race, 50 yards.

2-skate coasting, 50 ft. run.

Sculling backwards race, 50 yards.

Girls over 15 years of age

2-skate race, 100 yards.

1-skate race, 75 yards.

2-skate coasting, 50 ft. run.

Sculling backwards race, 75 yards.

On Boston's Park Playgrounds

The events used on the playgrounds of the Boston Park Department are as follows: For "C" class (boys 15 years of age and under), 100 yard dash; 100 yard single skate race; coasting for distance, and backward sculling 100 yards. Events in the "D" class (boys 12 and 13 years of age) are 75 yard dash; 75 yard single skate race; coasting for distance, and backward sculling 75 yards.

Those winning first, second and third places in each event on every playground are eligible for district meets. Winners of first, second and third places in district meets may compete in the finals.

The rules governing the events of the meets are the same as for track meets in so far as starting and keeping to the lanes are concerned.

In coasting for distance—two skates—a 50 foot run is permitted in which to gain momentum. On crossing the starting line the feet must be together, both of them on the ground. No motion of arms, legs or body is permitted. The contestant must attempt to go in a straight line.

In a one skate race, the skate may be worn on either foot. It must be on line at starting. Mo-

tion is applied by pushing with the free foot. No running is permitted and the skate foot must be kept on the ground as much as possible.

Skates with rubber, wooden or composition wheels are not permitted. Only standard steel wheels with or without roller bearings are allowed.

Contestants may enter and compete in only two events and in only one age division.

In Jacksonville, Florida

In the 1932 roller skating carnival conducted by the Department of Recreation, classifications were made on the basis of height, as follows:

A Meet in West Chicago's Parks

Events for Boys under 57"

50-yard dash.
Single Skate Race.
Tandem Doubles.

Events for Boys 57" to 61"

75-yard dash.
Single Skate Race.
Cross Handed Doubles.

Events for Boy over 61"

100-yard dash.
Single Skate Race.
Sculling Doubles.

Events for Girls over 59"

75-yard dash.
Single Skate Race.
Sculling Doubles.

Events for Girls under 59"

50-yard dash.
Single Skate Race.
Cross Handed Doubles

A Benefit Circus

(Continued from page 671)

Hobby Horse—Engineering Department
Fishing Act—Engineering Department
Silent Cheer Leader—Engineering Department
Sidewalk Bike—Engineering Department
Large Bike—Engineering Department
Trained Wolf—Norwood Playground
Mexican Hairless Dog—Interstate Advertising Company

All acts must be seated in steel bleachers while awaiting call. As the act preceding your own goes on, report to the Master of Ceremonies at the middle arch of the steel stands. There must not be any loss of time between acts. Walk around, not across the field, when going to the circus ring, platform or boxing ring.

Organizing A Bowling Program

(Continued from page 682)

dinner is to be given to the members of the Recreation Bowling League.

11. Each Captain shall be responsible for delivering his team's scores to the Secretary or mailing them to him the evening of the match.

▲▲▲ The constant progress of a billion dollar field is accurately and interestingly reflected in the pages of "Southern City." ▲▲▲

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1. Paddle Tennis permits more children to play at the same time than any other game—four can play on a space only 19 x 39 feet.
2. It has all the sport of tennis—adults enjoy it as much as children.
3. It enables children to learn to play tennis before they have access to tennis courts.
4. It is an ideal game for tournaments.
5. The equipment is surprisingly inexpensive—a complete set for four players costs about as much as one good tennis racquet.

If you have not yet introduced Paddle Tennis, by all means try it out this season and just see how the children take to it. If you are already using it, consider for additional equipment the new type "Tennette" racquets available for the first time this year.

Send for descriptive circulars,
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Magazines and Pamphlets

*Recently Received Containing Articles
of Interest to the Recreation Worker*

MAGAZINES

- The Journal of Educational Sociology*, January 1932
A Study of the Out-of-School Activities of High School Girls, by Ada E. Orr and Francis J. Brown
- Parks and Recreation*, January 1932
Borego Palm Canyon Region Desert Park Site, by Tam Deering
How Houston Uses Unemployed on Park Work
Beach and Water Frontage Development, by W. S. Rawlings
Working for Winter Sports, by V. K. Brown
New Swimming Pool for Nashville
Ohio Legislature Creates New State Park Board, by W. A. Stinchcomb
- Child Welfare*, February 1932
Amusing the Sick Child, by Miriam E. Mason
- The Journal of Health and Physical Education*, January 1932
Basketball Skill Games, Compiled by Ralph J. Schnitman
Projects of Our Girls' Athletic Association, by Marie Snavely
Recreation for the Business Man
- The Journal of Health and Physical Education*, February 1932
The National Recreation Association, by Weaver Pangburn
The Clogging Minstrels, by Gladys Beck Johnson
- The Journal of Physical Education*, February 1932
Play Days, by John K. Arnot
Social Recreation for Men
Recreational Leadership by Reginald T. Rose
- The American City*, February 1932
Ridley Park, La Grange, Ga.—An Unemployment Relief Project, by E. S. Draper
How City Planning and Civic Spirit Have Kept Springfield at Work, by Joseph Talmage Woodruff
Elkhart, Ind.—Gift Restores Lost Park Site to City and Makes Work

PAMPHLETS

- Fifth Annual Report*—Playground and Recreation Department, Tacoma, Washington.
- Annual Report of the Department of Public Playgrounds and Recreation*, Reading, Pennsylvania 1931.
- Rules, Regulations and Instructions for Playleaders and Assistants*, Cincinnati, Ohio 1931.
- Report of the Board of Recreation of Paterson for 1931.*
- Motion Picture Review of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.*
- Report of the City Recreation Commission of Elmira, 1931.*
- Fourth Annual Report*—Bureau of Parks, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania
- Annual Report of Waco Recreation Department, 1930-1931*
- Sixth Annual Report*—Department of Recreation, Board of Education, Hamtramck, Michigan, 1930-31
- Annual Report of the Department of Recreation, Lima, Ohio, 1931*

New Books on Recreation

Official Miniature Aircraft Instruction Manual

By John C. Henderson and Louis A. Orsatti. Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department. \$50.

This manual has been prepared for the Los Angeles Times Playground Aircraft League and is designed primarily for the use of the boy or girl who is a beginner in the fascinating science of building and flying model airplanes. Chapter I consists of an elementary illustrated discussion of flight principles divided into five short lessons with review questions. Chapter II acquaints the reader with the tools and materials used in building models. In Chapter III directions are given for making five gliders, while the succeeding chapters contain instructions for making three rubber-powered models which are typical of types used throughout the United States. Practically every model described has drawings and photographs as well as descriptions.

If ordered in quantities of twelve or more, the manual may be secured at \$.35 each.

Choral Songs for Male Voices

Oxford University Press. (The American musical agency for the Oxford University Press is Carl Fischer, Inc., Cooper Square, New York City.) \$50.

HERE is another of those rare collections of songs that can be sung and thoroughly enjoyed by any man, no matter how elementary his skill and taste, or how advanced. From the first note to the last there is nothing but real, live music, fine in feeling and excellently arranged. In addition to Annie Laurie, Old Folks at Home, and Swing Low, Sweet Chariot, there are fourteen other songs of equally universal appeal, among them being two sea chanties, two great hymns, and several of the best English, Scottish and Irish folk songs. The collection is another token of the Welsh love of singing first-rate music, for it was specially compiled by the best living Welsh musician, Sir Walford Davies, for the Welsh National Council of Music that is associated with the University of Wales.

It is said to be "specially for use in the Mining Areas and for general use elsewhere." Let any glee club or male quartet, young or old, elementary or advanced, sing these songs as they should be sung, and you can be sure that they will continue to sing them and other good songs for a long time to come.



Courtesy Cedar Rapids Recreation Department

Official Handbook - 1931-32

Athletic Activities for Women and Girls. Spalding's Athletic Library. No. 115R. \$25.

IT is now possible to secure the latest edition of the handbook of athletic activities for women and girls prepared by the Women's Athletic Editorial Committee of the A. P. E. A. A very practical guide for recreation workers, physical educators and all interested in physical activities for girls. The book contains official rules for track and field events, volley ball rules, and directions for twenty athletic games which are most "playable." These games have been included because they are of proved popularity and of easy organization, are in themselves satisfying, and are usable in elementary and high schools in learning skills and the general principles of some of the more intricate team games. They include activities which are adapted to those not fitted for or interested in vigorous team games and promote a knowledge of games of an individual type which may be enjoyed as recreation in after school years.

The Regional Plan of New York and its Environs

Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs, 130 East 22nd Street, New York. Set of two volumes. \$25.00

THE plan for the New York region upon which ten years of effort and more than \$1,000,000 have been expended, is now completed. It looks forward to the year 1965 and a population of 20,000,000. The plan is presented in two comprehensive volumes. The first is the "ground plan" containing suggestions of the staff of the Regional

RECREATIONAL LITERATURE

(Please mention Recreation when writing companies)

100 There has been a steady gain in the number of cities which have adopted the Murdock Outdoor Drinking Fountain, and the grand total of municipalities using this fountain now stands at 750. Some communities have as many as 250 Murdock Fountains placed advantageously in parks, playgrounds, school yards and other public property. The Murdock Manufacturing Company is now entering its seventy-ninth business year, having started manufacturing the Murdock Anti-Freeze Hydrant, whose mechanical and anti-freeze features continue to be accepted as standard after these many years. Complete information, description and prices for these Anti-Freeze Hydrants can be found in the folder "Save Water" which the Murdock Manufacturing and Supply Company, 426-30 Plum Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, will be glad to send to you for the asking.

102 The RUBICO Red Top Dressing, which is a combination of Jersey red clays, marl, shale and feld-spar that is burned in a kiln, then reground and shipped in 100 lb. bags ready for spreading, is described in a leaflet which can be secured from the RUBICO Construction Company, Westfield, N. J. A leaflet giving the proportion of mixtures and directions for spreading the RUBICO Red Top Dressing, can also be secured from this same company.

107 The Service Department of POPULAR HOMECRAFT has compiled a bulletin for the special information of those interested in leathercraft. This bulletin contains the names of firms from whom leather, lacing, and leathercraft tools and supplies may be obtained, as well as a considerable number of projects and design sheets, with the price and source; it also contains a list of books on leathercraft. To secure this list send a self-addressed stamped envelope to POPULAR HOMECRAFT, 737 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

108 The National Recreation Association calls attention to a number of its publications of interest to recreation workers in connection with the spring and early summer program. Among these are suggestions for simple plays and pageants and the celebration of special days—"Suggestions for a St. Patrick's Day Program" (\$.25); "Good Times for Mother's Day" (\$.25); "May Day Echoes"—a pageant-play for grades and junior high schools (\$.15), and "Troubadours of Provence," a May Day fragment for high school assembly use (\$.10). In addition may be mentioned "88 Successful Play Activities" with its suggestions for contests and tournaments (\$.60); "Handcraft"—a book of patterns for toys and useful articles (\$1.50), and "Conduct of Playgrounds" (\$.25).

At the Recreation Congress at Toronto there was an interesting demonstration of the construction of doll's furniture from cigar boxwood. Patterns of this furniture will soon be ready for distribution at nominal cost. Write the N. R. A. for information.

Plan Committee for the improvement of ways of communication in and about New York. Consideration is given land uses both in areas of concentrated development and relatively open areas and reclamation of submerged land and swampy areas. The second Plan Volume deals particularly with suggestions, both specific and general, regarding the structural growth of cities within the region. Consideration is given to civic art in planning and architecture, as well as to practical plans for the improvement of work and living conditions. It is pointed out that in metropolitan life the neighborhood more particularly than the house is a man's home, and specific proposals are made for the planning of improved neighborhoods with adequate housing, traffic facilities and recreational space. In both volumes all plans and projects are as far as possible made visible through abundant illustrations.

Guide to Paths in the Blue Ridge.

Potomac Appalachian Trail Club, Washington, D. C. \$2.50.

An alluring invitation to come out-of-doors and enjoy nature is this attractive guide with its maps and illustrations and its directions for following 506 miles of the Appalachian trail and 65 miles of side trails in Virginia and adjacent states. There are, too, a number of articles dealing with wild flowers and trees to be found on the trail, emergencies in the woods, and similar subjects.

American Indian Dance Steps.

By Bessie Evans and May G. Evans. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. \$5.00.

Here is a fascinating book for all who are interested in Indian lore. Beautifully illustrated with colored plates and with outlined figures, the book is valuable not only for the detailed and carefully worked out directions for the dances for which music is given, but also for its sympathetic interpretation of the Indian and his art.

Social Work Administration.

By Elwood Street. Harper and Brothers, New York. \$3.00.

There is much in this book which will be of help to recreation executives in their problem of administration. The importance of the board of directors and their relationship to the executive and to the staff; committee management; the qualifications of an executive and his contacts; the practical details of equipping and managing an office; efficient office methods; personnel policies; budget making, and purchasing and stock taking—all these are problems with which the recreation executive is concerned and on which this book throws much light.

Unusual Entertaining.

McCall's Magazine, New York. \$.20.

The second edition of this popular party booklet contains the old favorites and many new ideas. It is an answer to the question, "How can I have an unusual party that everyone will remember?" There are parties for many social groups, including the difficult party for boys and girls of high school age.

Program Making and Record Keeping.

By Ruth Perkins. The Womans Press, New York. \$2.00.

Recently there has been much discussion, when recreation workers come together in conference, of ways in which results of programs can best be measured. This book makes a contribution to the process of program building and measurement by reporting the results of a study of a variety of programs in which educational method has been consciously tried and of the sources of the educational ideas and principles used. Although it is written out of the experience in one organization, the Y. W. C. A., it will be of value to program makers in other educational organizations.

The Administration of Physical Education.

By Jay B. Nash. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. \$3.00.

Professor Nash has assembled some valuable, up-to-date material in this book. After the first few chapters he deals with concrete problems of administration and brings a wealth of information, charts, graphs and facts that are worth while for the physical educator. When he adheres to his title-topic and gives factual objective information as to what actually takes place in physical education over the country, he makes a contribution to our literature. But when he theorizes and generalizes and sets up ideal situations that do not exist, based upon personal preference, the book fails of its purpose.

The first part of the book is devoted not to administration organization but to philosophy and principles in physical education. In books on philosophy and principles the author can express personal opinion and preference, but in a book that is to be a manual for training in organized administration the material presented must state the facts. There are good books on philosophy and principles written by Clark Hetherington, Jesse Williams and others. Therefore, if this were a book devoted to the philosophy of physical education and recreation, one perhaps could not quarrel with the personal theories and preferences of the author—but it is a book on administration.

There is need for a good practical manual on administration in physical education which will give an accurate reflection of what actually is being done in the field, especially in organization. This book, however, is confusing because it is not objective but subjective. The author states his thesis and then gathers facts to try to prove his "ideal" recommendations. But even his charts do not substantiate his recommendations and individual cases are cited in support of them, whereas examples upholding the opposite viewpoint are as readily obtainable. The author well says that "administration cannot therefore be dogmatic. No two situations are exactly the same. Conditions may even vary in the same city from day to day. Administration must never become crystallized. It must be mobile and fluid. It must be able to adjust to conditions; to analyze elements in situations. It must be able to predict outcomes with some degree of certainty." Unfortunately the author begins to set up ideal forms of organization which he recommends, and one feels he is an advocate of a personal philosophy and is pleading for a certain type of organization based upon theory and not practice. It is not so much the point of view of the careful student who gets the facts and tries to tell "what is" as much as of an individual who tells "what ought to be" according to certain principles set up and based upon a personal viewpoint. In brief, there is too much rationalizing.

Here is a book containing some excellent material. It is full of useful information, graphs and charts, but it loses its real value because the author is positive not only of his theories in organization but also of details on matters that are still moot questions and still in the realm of experimentation. He does not hesitate to give recommendations and conclusions on questions on which national leaders and organizations are still unwilling to be dogmatic by taking any arbitrary stand.

Better Homes and Gardens.

Meredith Publishing Company, Des Moines, Iowa.

Better Homes and Gardens, which promotes junior garden clubs, has issued a series of leaflets dealing with the planning of the backyard garden, rock gardens, the landscaping of school grounds, the making of informal gardens, and other similar subjects. Better Homes and Gardens has also issued publications for junior gardeners, including an attractive booklet entitled *The First Seven Activities of the Junior Garden Clubs of America* and *My Garden Notebook*.

Posture and Physical Fitness.

Armin Klein, M.D., and Leah C. Thomas. Children's Bureau. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. \$1.00.

The results of a study of 1708 children are given in this bulletin, which contains a number of charts, tables, and illustrations.

A Speech for Every Occasion.

A. C. Edgerton, L.L.M. Noble and Noble, New York. \$2.00.

Holidays, patriotic occasions, civic association meetings, political and professional gatherings, social events, sporting events and many other occasions are provided for in this compilation of addresses.

Safety and Health in Organized Camps.

J. Edward Sanders, Ph.D. National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriter, New York. \$75.

The findings of a two years' study have been interpreted in this booklet which will be of interest and practical value to all concerned with the operation of camps. The major problems in camp safety are stated to be the removal of the chief accident hazards arising from undesirable physical conditions around the property and equipment, and the giving to campers of sufficient education and supervision to meet safely the experiences provided by the life of the camp. Problems in the field of health have to do with the reduction of the exposure to infection and with the building of health in camp. Very definite suggestions are offered along these lines.

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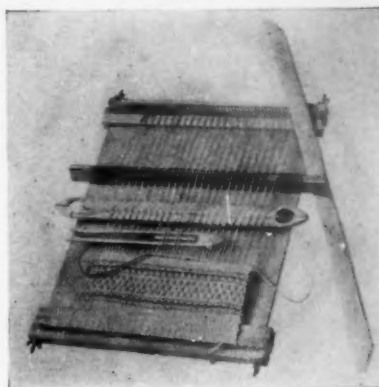
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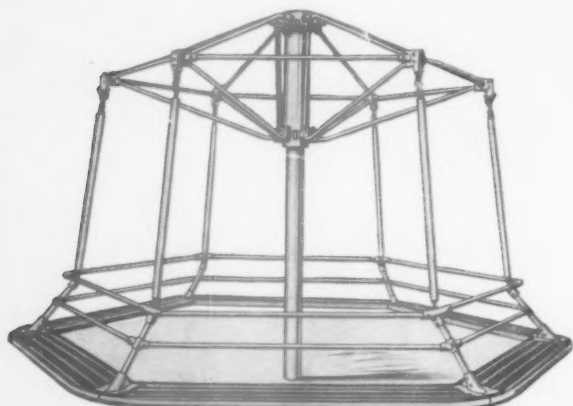
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